

THE RAIMONDIAN

VOLUME IV

1964

MARY IMMACULATE
MEDIATRIX OF ALL GRACES
TO WHOM RAIMONDI
COLLEGE IS CONSECRATED.

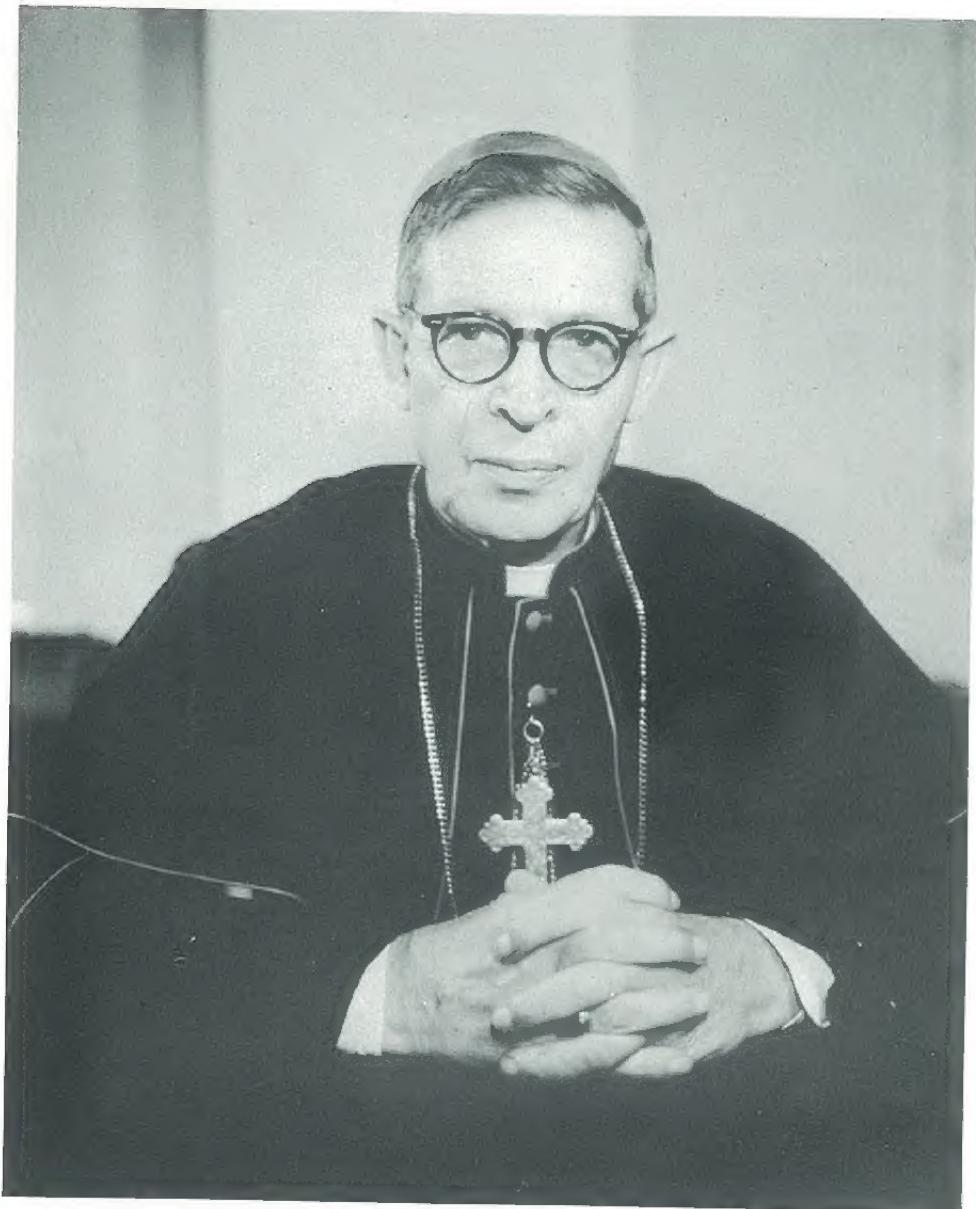




His Holiness Pope Paul VI



His Excellency the late Bishop Raimondi



The Most Reverend Lawrence Bianchi, D.D., P.I.M.E. Bishop of Hong Kong

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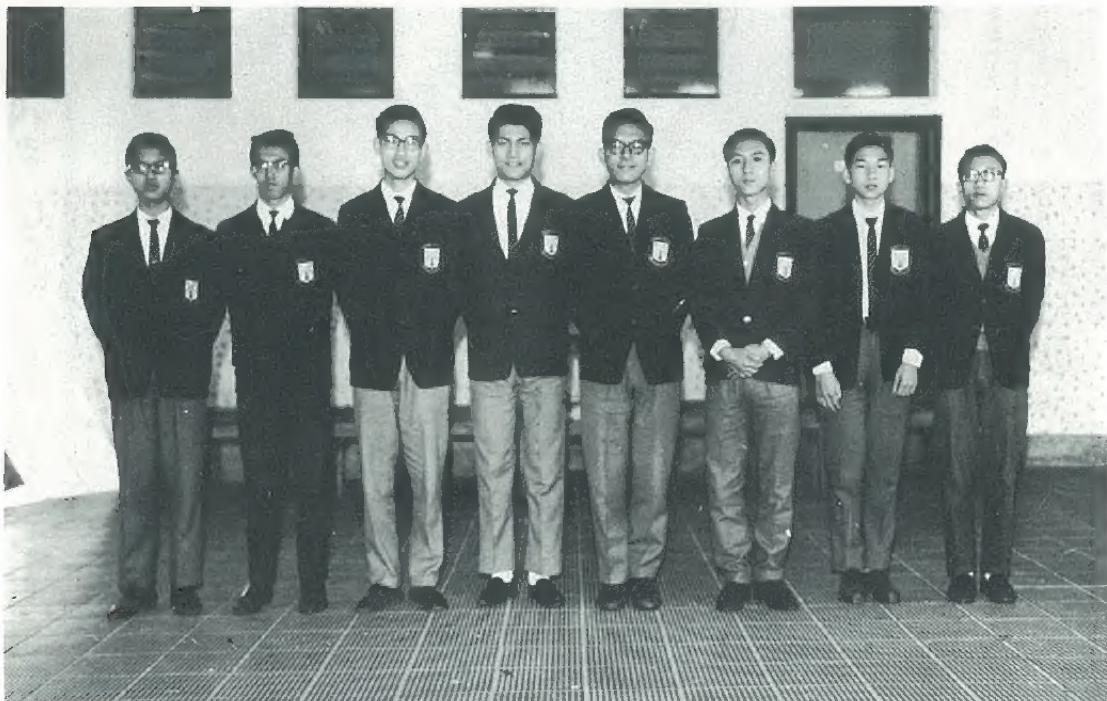
EDITORIAL

Time was when we first came to the portals of this College in knee-pants, full of innocent laughter, with nary a care in the world. The years of hard work that followed transformed us into sober young men fully aware of our responsibilities to God and the community in which we live. We owe all this to our teachers, who patiently tutored us in our formative years; to our parents, who worked to the bone to see us through school; and to God to whom we turned when we were beset by seemingly insurmountable difficulties.

Through these pages we hope to relive the happy times we spent within the walls of our Alma Mater and perpetuate the bitter-sweet memories we shared with our mentors and classmates.

Tragedy struck close to our hearts last June with the passing away of our beloved Principal, Mr. Edward Chen. Saddened and shocked we were, for without his guiding hand, we felt like lost sheep. To him we dedicate this fourth volume of the RAIMONDIAN.

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Mr. Y. L. Chow
Mr. F. Ng
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A DAY FOR ALL RAIMONDIANS

—*Chiu Jut Chung (F. 5)*

The 3rd of December was a red-letter day for all Raimondians. On the afternoon of that day, the Fourth Speech Day took place. Before the ceremonies, light refreshment was served to the guests.

With the singing of "God Save the Queen" the programme began. An address of welcome was delivered by Miss Tse, the headmistress of the Primary Section. Then followed the Annual Report of our Supervisor, Fr. Joseph Carra. He reminded us of the efforts of Mr. Edward Chen, our late Principal, in making Raimondi College what it is today and announced the creation of the Edward Chen Scholarship to perpetuate his memory. He also stressed the need for extra-curricular activities, for they formed an indispensable part of a normal school life.

One thing every Raimondian could be proud of was the exceedingly good results of the graduates of Class 1964 in the last School Certificate Examination. Almost 95 per cent of the candidates passed, not to mention the large number of distinctions and credits. The news that plans were underway for the establishment of Form 6 classes was warmly received.

Highlight of the occasion was the distribution of prizes and certificates by the guest speaker, the Very Rev. Mgr. Charles H. Vath. A fifth-former then delivered the vote of thanks followed by musical entertainment which had the audience rocking with laughter.

What impressed us most were the words of Rev. Vath:—

"This is a young school; the oldest of its old boys is still at the beginning of his career; hence it has not yet made its mark on public life, but the day will come when Raimondi boys will be known by the public, will be prominent in civic affairs, when the people of this city will learn how much they owe to the school, and to the spirit that animates its boys."

Supervisor's Report 1963-1964

Rev. Fr. Joseph Carra, P. I. M. E.

When the school year 1963-64 ended, Raimondi College found itself beset with the growing pains of expansion. Our ever-increasing enrolment, which has now swollen to about 4,000, had outgrown the facilities afforded by our school plant. In coping with the problems attendant to such a situation, our resources were taxed to the limit. But, we managed, and without sacrificing quality for quantity. Perhaps, our best proof of this is the very high percentage of passes, 94.7% to be exact, achieved by the 1964 Class in the last School Certificate Examination, not to mention the greatest number of distinctions and credits ever amassed by a Form 5 class from this College.

While we are understandably satisfied with the gratifying results of our candidates year after year, we have not been sleeping on our laurels. To maintain a high academic standard, we have always endeavoured to better our teaching staff and teaching facilities. This year alone we took in several university and teachers' training college graduates to meet the demands of an increased enrolment and the opening of yet another Form 5 class. We purchased a sizable number of books to augment our library facilities and the most modern scientific equipment to update our laboratories. A reshuffling of the administrative staff was necessitated by the sudden death of our beloved Principal, Mr. Edward Chen, (陳毓華) last June. Mr. Y.S. Mui (梅元碩) the Prefet of Studies, was appointed to take his place while Mr. Morales, (莫禮理) the Prefect of Disciplin was named Deputy Principal to assist him. Miss Tse (謝錦裳) was made Deputy Principal of both the morning and afternoon Primary sessions.

Speaking of Mr. Chen, his death was a severe blow to the realization of the expansion programme envisioned for Raimondi College within the next few years. If Raimondi College is what it is today, it was largely due to his vision and his zeal to keep moving ahead. To perpetuate his memory, we have created the Edward Chen Scholarship which is to be awarded yearly to the Form 4 pupil with the best final examination results in science subjects. As a final tribute to this self-sacrificing man, let us join in one minute of silent prayer for the repose of his soul. (Thank you.)

As regards extra-curricular activities, the Student Council of the University of Hong Kong a few months back accused secondary school administrators of neglecting such activities and pursuing a lopsided objective of training pupils only to pass examinations. In our case, while we cannot ignore the practical necessity of getting our pupils through the public examinations, we believe that extra-curricular activities form an indispensable part of a normal school life. To aim at good examination results is not the one and only purpose of education; what is most important is to help the pupil to develop his personality fully, to build up his character, and to realize his responsibilities to the society in which he lives. Extra-curricular activities have proved to be one of the most successful means of accomplishing these ends and Raimondi College is not wanting in this respect.

The Junior Red Cross members of this school have been very active in living up to their motto 'Serve One Another'. They help out with community activities that demand their services such as visiting hospitals and homes for handicapped children to spread cheer among the patients. The establishment of a Boy Scout Troop, one of the best ways of developing the qualities of leadership and the spirit co-operation, is now in its organisational stages. A Life Saving Club, which hopes to be affiliated to the Hong Kong Life Guard Club, is in the process of being formed. All these bodies will inculcate among their members the sense of social service.

To help the pupils spend their leisure hours wisely, interest in wholesome hobbies is aroused by encouraging them to join the Philatelic Club and the Photographic Club organised in school. We are particularly proud of our Dark Room which is air-conditioned and equipped with the most up-to-date photographic equipment. A Numismatic Club is also contemplated in the near future.

Ample provision has been made to discover and develop hidden talents among our pupils. Promising writers can express themselves through the annual school magazine. Those who have a gift for elocution can participate in the inter-class debates held regularly. And if a pupil is interested in becoming a Thespian, he may join the Dramatics Club. There is also a Sports Day every year during which sports-minded pupil may demonstrate their athletic prowess.

Raimondi College, being a mission school, religious activities play an important role in the daily life of the Catholic pupil. One who wishes to acquire a thorough understanding of Christian principles and to do apostolic work can apply for membership in any one of the 6 junior praesidia of the Legion of Mary. If a pupil wants to take part in discussions on faith and morals, he is welcome to attend the monthly Patrician meetings. A Vocation Club has also been established with the express purpose of fostering religious vocations among the Catholic boys by keeping alive a constant awareness of the spiritual advantages to be derived from the religious calling. This is accomplished through enlightening talks delivered by priests as well as laymen actively engaged in religious work and visits to the seminary. Devotion to Mary, Mother of God, is manifested through a daily recitation of the Holy Rosary in the months of May and October. In keeping with the Christmas spirit, a Nativity play is staged by the Primary Section each year. Finally, catechism courses are offered to non-Catholic pupils who express a desire to know more about our Religion. A direct result of these classes is the hundred or so pupils baptised every year.

The Catholic teachers of this College also take an active part in religious activities. They meet regularly to discuss ways and means of revitalizing their faith and taking a more than passing interest in their religion. This has assumed special significance nowadays in view of the current move to give more responsibilities to the laity. Periodic lectures covering general topics on Catholic beliefs and practices are given to the non-Catholic teachers in order that they may have some idea of the aims of the Catholic Church. When

the Lenten season comes, Catholic teachers, as well as Catholic pupils, reassess their values on life by going on retreat.

Thus it is that, with our ideal of providing an education that is complete and variegated, we are in a better position of turning out future citizens who are armed intellectually and morally to think and act as responsible members of the community.

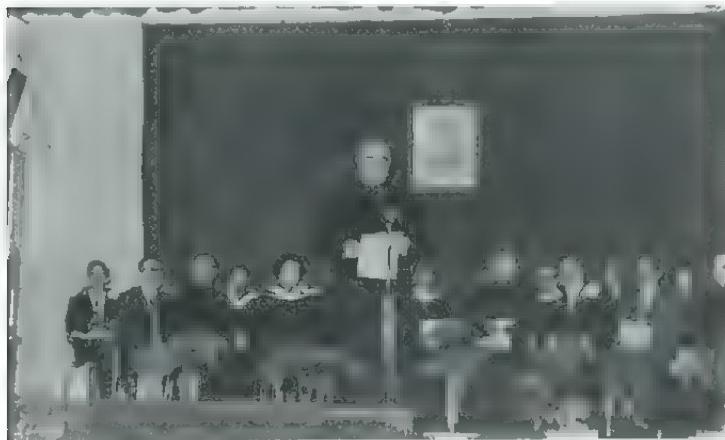
We also believe that every child has the right to an education. To this end, low-cost education is afforded to indigent children who otherwise will be roaming the streets creating mischief, thereby aggravating the already serious problem of juvenile delinquency. Our pupils in the Chinese Afternoon Section and the English Evening Section are charged relatively low fees while our Chinese Evening Section charges nominal fees. Moreover, year after year, an average of 500 needy pupils enjoy school fee reductions. The financial help extended by the Education Department, the Wah Kiu Yat Po, the Royal Jockey Club, and the Grantham Scholarships Committee has all made it possible for many of our boys to carry on with their studies.

Another policy of ours is to put a premium on high academic achievement by granting scholarships to pupils who receive the highest marks in the final examinations for each level. In addition to the Edward Chen Scholarship for science, the Li Yiu Bor Scholarships are awarded to the most outstanding pupils.

As of now, our most pressing problem is the construction of the proposed Raimondi College Extension designed primarily for Form 6 classes. It will be a 5 storey building housing 6 classrooms, 3 laboratories, a library, a social studies room, a lecture room and a playground. At the moment, we are in the blueprint stage, and all the necessary papers have been submitted for approval to the various authorities concerned.

The need for such an extension has long been felt on account of the extreme difficulty experienced by our successful candidates in the School Certificate Examination in getting into school offering the matriculation courses. Needless to say, if we are to remain an Anglo-Chinese school laying the foundations for higher learning, we must be prepared to open Form 6 sooner or later. We feel that the time is here and now.

We turn to you the graduates of 1964 and ask you to be among those who will support the College in all its aims, who will be our public relation agents in the community you have now entered, there to win respect for Raimondi College.



Fr. J. Carra making his report



Msgr. Vath, the guest speaker, delivering his address

Speech Given By Very Rev. Mgr. Charles H. Vath

(華德中蒙席訓詞)

This College takes its name from Bishop Raimondi, (高主教), the first Bishop of Hong Kong and it is built in intimate association with the Catholic Cathedral of Hong Kong. Why, it may be asked, does the Catholic Mission engage in this work of education? The answer of course is, that Christianity has been taught by its founder to love one's neighbour, to love all men as brothers and to show that love by coming to the help of all in need. The Christian must feed the hungry, and this Mission does everything in its power to help the poor; it sets up hospitals and clinics in order to succour the sick; it engages in all manner of social service there is being built just below the College a social centre that will have a wide field of work in social service in Hong Kong. Now amongst man's greatest need is education, and the Church has always promoted schools and regarded them as one of the principal means of showing that love which is the motive of all its actions. For a thousand years the only schools in Europe were the Church schools, staffed by monks and attached to monasteries. In every mission, the Church has her schools, sometimes for the purpose of bringing literacy to primitive people, sometimes for teaching backward people the principles of agriculture. In China, with its ancient civilisation and its own system of education, there might seem to be less need for schools, but here too the Church has schools, and is happy to find a people which shares so many of our ideas on what education should be, particularly in this modern age, when so many in the West, and so many schools, have a purely materialistic outlook. The Church agrees with the old Chinese idea that the object of education is not simply to enable a man to earn his living in a competitive society. That of course he must do and the school must fit him for the task as this school does. But the school should teach a man to live a fully rounded life; it should teach him honesty, devotion to the family, to his own people, to his neighbour, to mankind; it should not rest content with useful subjects in the narrow sense, but give him an appreciation of aesthetics, art, the things of the mind and the spirit. In short he should be taught all deep human values, and learn to live a virtuous integral life. That view is perhaps looked on as out-of-date today, but it remains the only true view. It is the old tradition of the Chinese people and it is the tradition of the Catholic Church, and it is being practised in this Raimondi College. If in addition those who come to us, learn to believe in Catholic doctrine, then we are of course pleased because we believe that doctrine to be true, but many of those who come to this do not accept the doctrine; yet they remain our neighbours, our friends, to whom we seek to give all that we can. But in particular, we trust that every boy who passes through this school will learn to share the spirit which led to its foundation, and will go out from the school to spread that spirit. I mean the spirit of service, the urge to give to others one's help, one's cooperation, to see in every man you meet a brother to whom you owe a brother's love. That is the spirit which founded Raimondi College; that is the spirit in which the College imparts its broad education; that we hope and believe is the spirit that will be stamped on every Raimondi boy. This is a young school; the oldest of its old boys is still at the beginning of his career; hence it has not yet made its mark on public life but the day will come when Raimondi boys will be known by the public, will be prominent in civic affairs, when the people of this city will learn how much they owe to this school, and to the spirit that animates its boys.



Kudos on a job well done



The VIP's



The 'pose' that refreshes



Tete-a-tete after dinner



Exchanging pleasantries just
before the programme and



.... after the Speech Day



As I was saying



..... it has been quite a day!

**HONG KONG ENGLISH SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
RESULTS, 1964**

Names of Pupils	Subjects	Grades	English Language												
			Chinese Language	Biblical Knowledge	Chinese Lit. & Hist.	History	Geography	Biology	Chemistry	Physics	Maths. (ordinary)	Civics	Lower Mathematics	Oral Kuo Yu	English Literature
Chan Kui Yuen		4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	P	
Chan Kwok Tai		4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	P	
Chan Lo Bun		3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	P	
Chan Ping Sai		4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	P	
Chan So Shing		3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	P	
Chan Sze Wing		4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	P	
Chan Tak Sum		6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	P	
Chan Tat Chee		4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	P	
Chan Wai Choi		4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	P	
Chan Yau Lok		3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	P	
Cheung Wai Chung		4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	P	
Chin Cho Kuen		4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	P	
Chow Po Kwan		3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	P	
Chung Hing Chor		3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	P	
Fong Yiu Ping		4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	P	
Fong Yuen Tak		3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	P	
Fung Ho Keung		3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	P	
Hassan, Parvez		3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	P	
Hung Chak Sum		4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	P	
Ip Kai Ho		3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	P	
Iu Poon Shing		4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	P	
Koo Cherk Fun		3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	P	
Kwok Kam Ming		3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	P	
Lau Sik Ming		3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	P	
Lau Sun Wing		2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	P	
Law Hong Chi		4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	P	
Law Ping		4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	P	
Lee Chan Lam		4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	P	
Lee Hiu Kong		4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	P	
Lee Lam Man		4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	P	
Lee Kin Keung		3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	P	
Lee Sheung Kai		4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	P	
Leung Hau Yeung		2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	P	
Leung Hung Shan		4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	P	
Leung Wai Tim		2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	P	

Names of Students	Subjects	Grades	Examination Results																																						
			Chinese Language			English Language			Biblical Knowledge			Chinese Lit. & Hist.			History			Geography			Biology			Physics			Chemistry			Maths. (ordinary)			Civics			Lower Mathematics			Oral Kuo Yu		
Ng Bun Ngok		2	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4								
Ng Kin Wing			4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4								
Ng Kwok Lun			5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5								
Ng Sai Kit			6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6								
Pik Ying Keung			5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5								
Poon Kui Kuen			6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6								
Shen Chung Teh			7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7								
Shum Wai Kwan			8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8								
Sin Moon Tong			9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9								
Siu Yuk Chiu			10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10										
So Hong Cheong			11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11										
Suen Hung			PC	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3								
Tam Kam Wing			12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12										
Tam Ki Chun			13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13										
Tam Kwong Pui			14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14										
Tang Fook Keung			15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15										
Tang Hin Fai			16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16										
Tsai Yoa San			17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17										
Tsang Yiu Lam			18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18										
Wong Chi Keung			19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19										
Wong Choi Wah			20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20										
Wong Hoi Shuen			21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21									
Wong Kam Yiu			22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22									
Wong King Chee			23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23									
Wong Wing Ping			24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24									
Wong Yu Wah			25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25									
Woo Tsang Woon			26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26									
Wu Po Ong			27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27									
Yan Chiu Kay			28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28									
Yeung Foo Wah			29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29									
Yeung Ying Lai			30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30									
Yip Hug Mo			31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31									
Yip Leung Ming			32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32									
Yiu Sai Man			33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33									
Yue How Loung			34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34									
Yung Pak Hung			35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35									

NOTE: A "P" under Chinese Language means a pass in Elementary Chinese.

Class 1963-64



Chan Kui Yuen



Chan Kwok Tai



Chan Lo Bun



Chan Ping Sai



Chan Sze Wing



Chan So Shing



Chan Tak Sum



Chan Tat Chee



Chan Wai Choi



Chan Yau Lok



Cheung Wai Chun



Chin Cho Kuen



Chow Po Kwan



Chung Hing Chor



Fong Yiu Ping



Fong Yuen Tak



Fung Ho Keung



Hassan, Parvez



Hung Chak Sum



Ip Kai Ho



Iu Poon Shing



Kee Cherk Fun



Kwok Kam Ming



Lau Sik Ming



Lau Sun Wing



Law Hong Chi



Law Ping



Lee Chan Lam



Lee Hiu Kong



Lee Kam Man



Lee Kin Keung



Lee Sheung Kai



Leung Hau Yeung



Leung Hung Shan



Leung Wai Tim



Ng Bun Ngok



Ng Kin Wing



Ng Kwok Lun



Ng Sai Kit



Pik Ying Keung



Poon Kui Kuen



Shen Chung Teh



Shum Wai Kwan



Sin Moon Tong



Siu Yuk Chui



So Hong Cheong



Suen Hung



Tam Kam Wing



Tam Ki Chun



Tam Kwong Pui



Tang Fook Keung



Tang Hin Fai



Tsai Yao San



Tsang Yiu Lam



Wong Choi Wah



Wong Hoi Shuen



Wong Chi Keung



Wong Kam Yiu



Wong King Chee



Wong Wing Ping



Wong Yu Wah



Woo Tsang Woon



Wu Po Ong



Yan Chiu Kay



Yeung Foo Wah



Yeung Ying Lai



Yip Hug Mo



Yip Leung Ming



Yiu Sai Man



Yue How Loung



Yung Pak Hung



THE STUDENT BODY

(SECONDARY SECTION)

1963-64



The Graduating Class, 1963 - 64



Form 4A

Mr. M. Chan



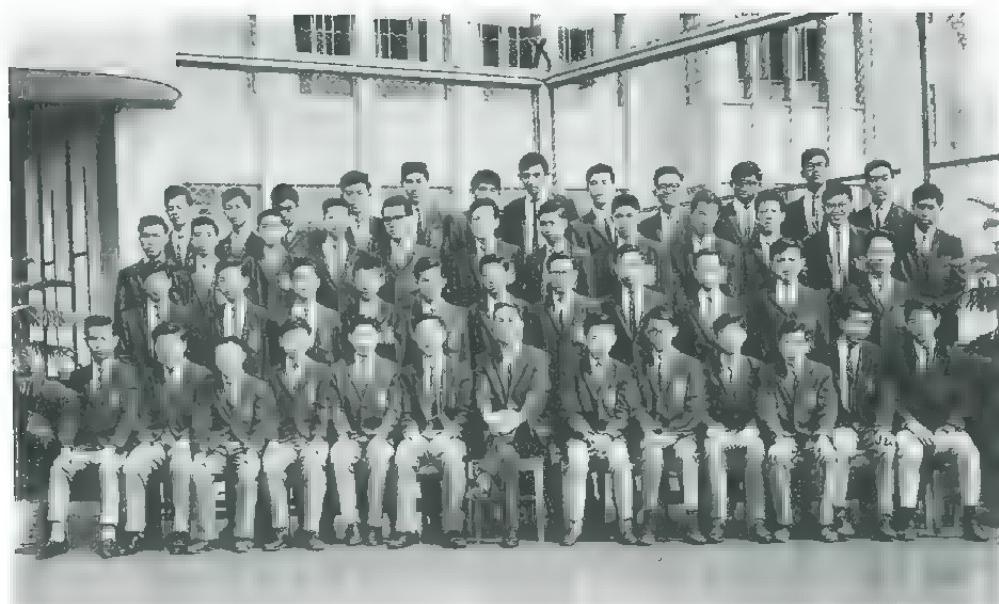
Form 4B

Mr. B. Botelho



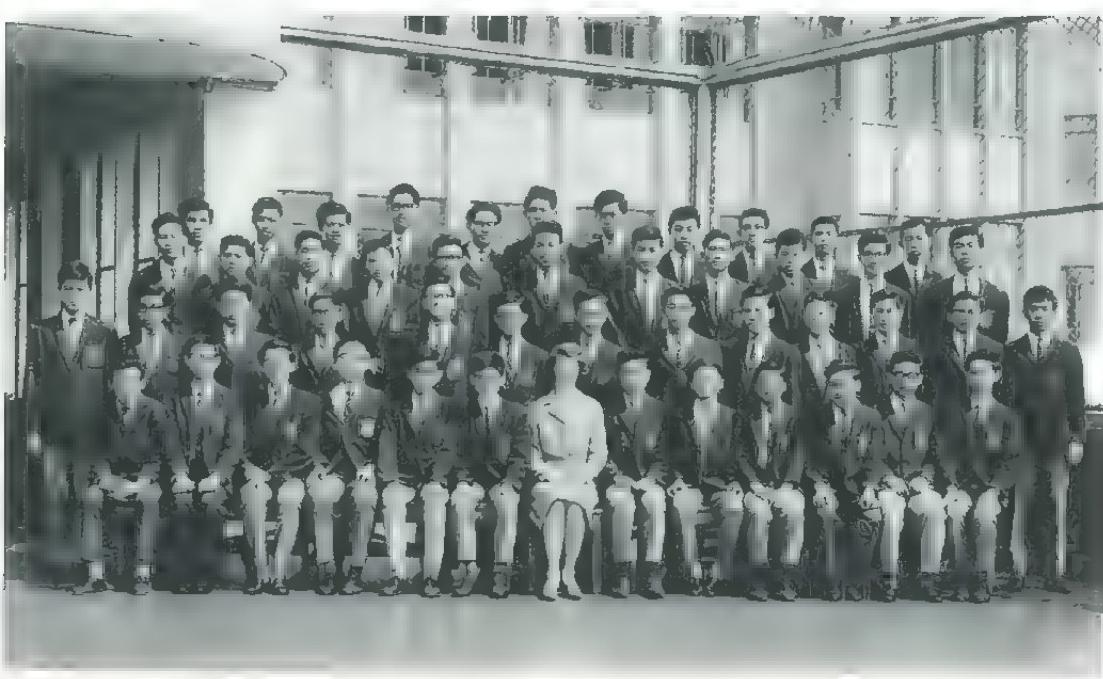
Form 4C

Mr. A. Wong



Form 3A

Mr. S. S. Wong



Form 3B

Miss M. Frier



Form 3C

Mr. Y. K. Mak



Form 3D

Mr. Y. C. Yung



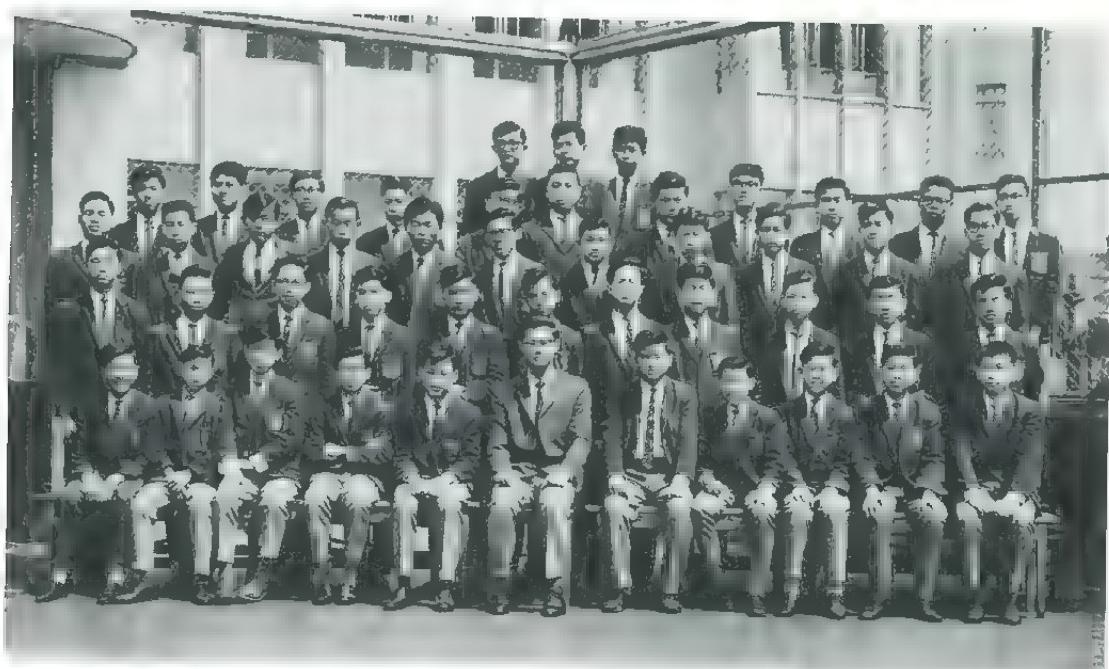
Form 2A

Mr. K. Kwan



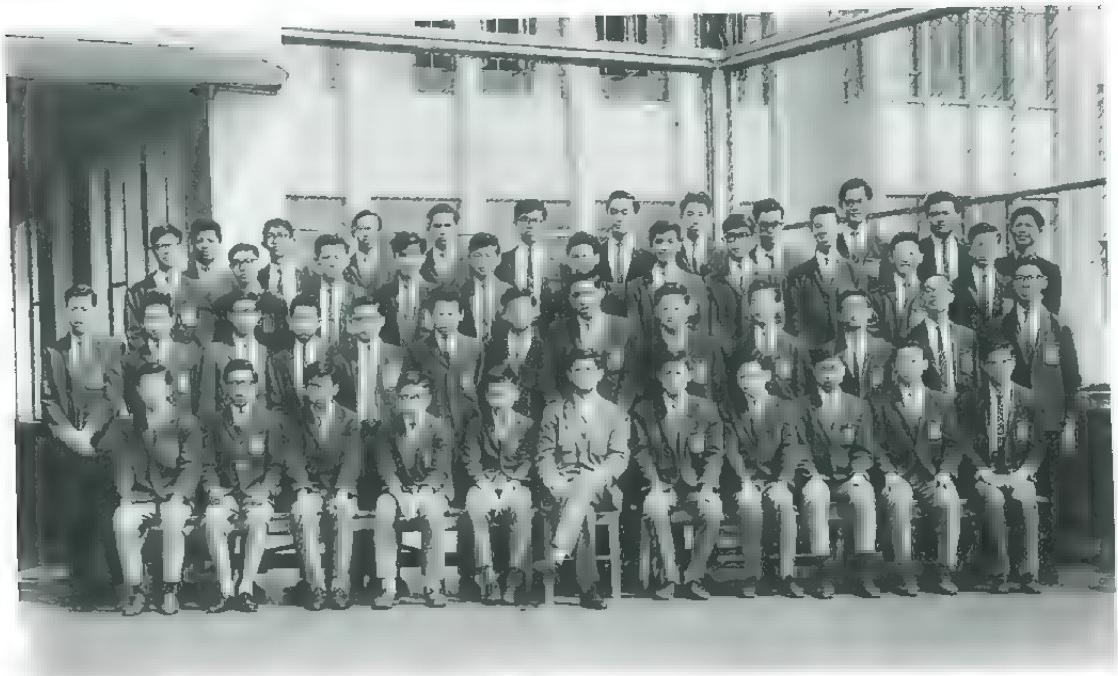
Form 2B

Mr. P. Y. Lee



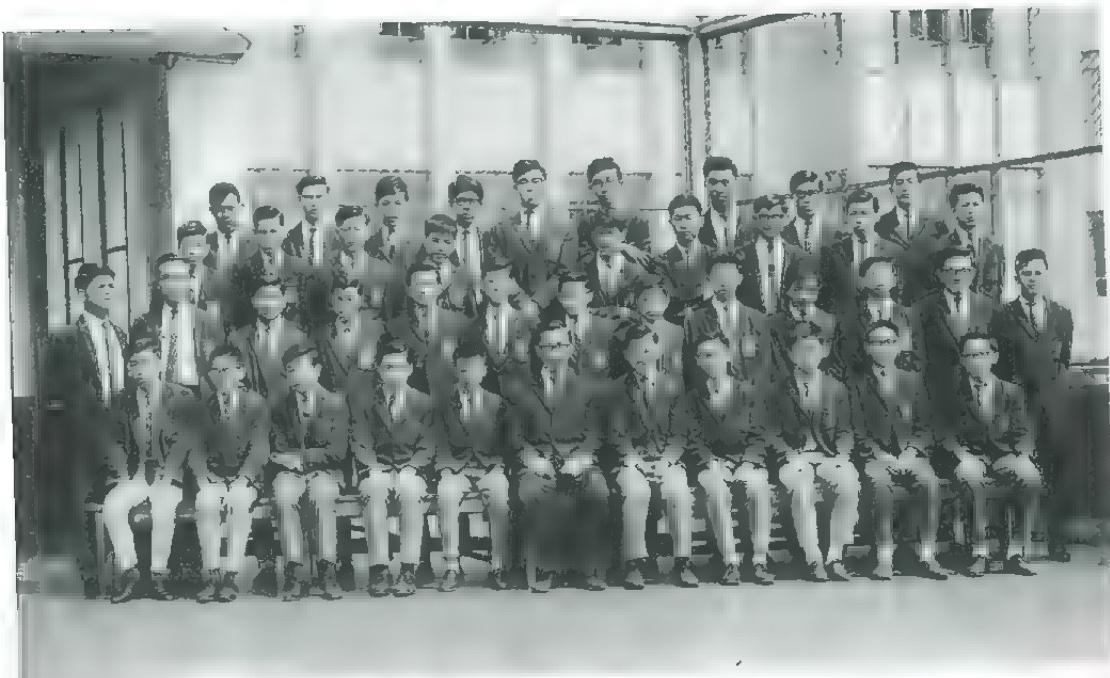
Form 2C

Mr. K. H. Law



Form 2D

Mr. P. Siu



Form 2E

Mr. C. S. Lung



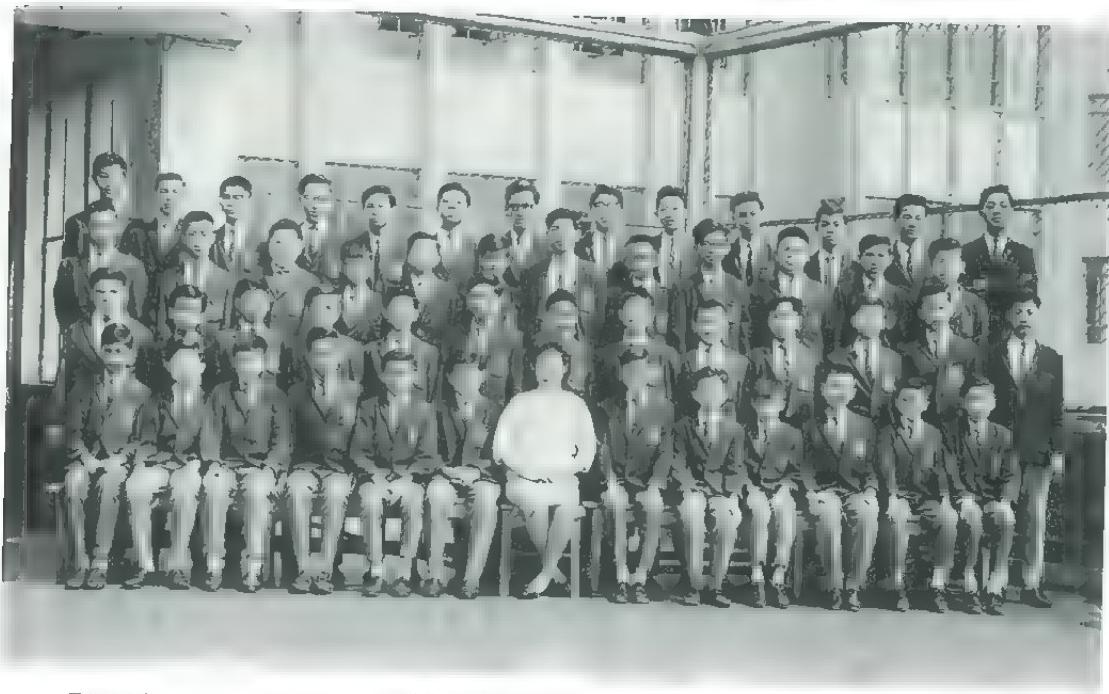
Form 1A

Mr. W. P. Chow



Form 1B

Mr. J. Sin



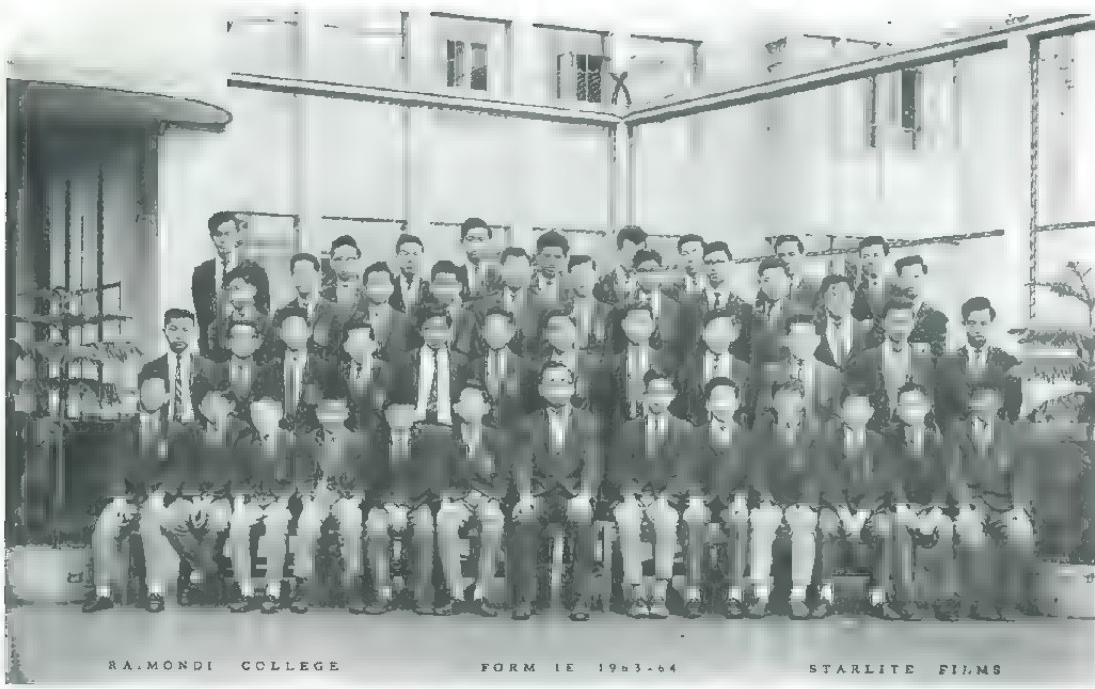
Form 1C

Miss T. Leung



Form 1D

Mr. H. C. Lam



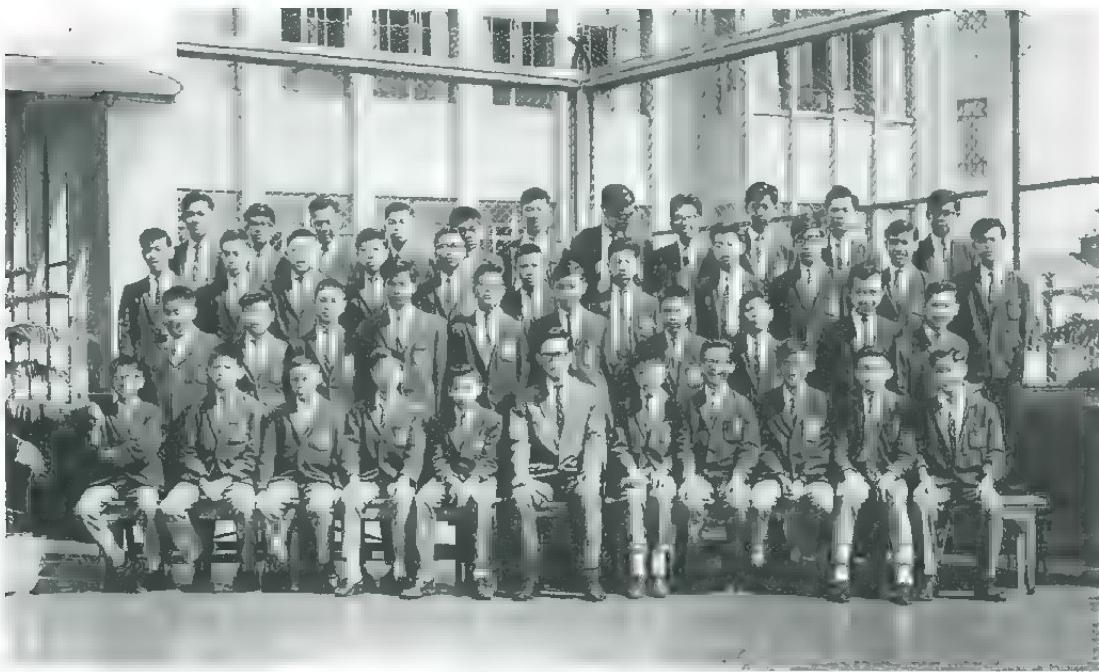
RAIMONDI COLLEGE

FORM 1E 1963-64

STARLITE FILMS

Form 1E

Mr. D. K. Chu



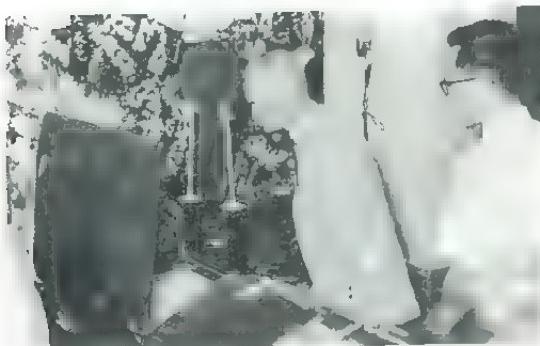
Form 1F

Mr. F. Choi



Mr. Edward Chen, the late Principal

A TRIBUTE TO Mr. E. CHEN, THE LATE PRINCIPAL



One last look before the departed makes his way to the Great Beyond.

capacity in the years 1959-1963. He was an active member of the St. Theresa Parish. As founder member of the Serra Club of Hong Kong, Mr. Chen was elected the first Hon. Secretary of the association in 1960 holding this position until a few months before his death. He was also a pioneer in the Caritas fund raising projects, having been appointed Chairman of the first committee in

Mr. Edward Chen was born in Macao on October 10, 1906. He received his education in China where he graduated with the degrees of B.A. and later LL.B. from the Soochow University. He taught in Shanghai University after graduation until 1938 when he joined the Chinese Government Service, leaving an outstanding record behind when he left it. In 1950, he came to Hong Kong. He took up a teaching post in St. Joseph's College from 1954 to 1959 after which he served as Principal of Raimondi College until his death.

Mr. Chen showed a very keen interest in apostolic activities. He was the first President of the Diocesan Council of the Lay Apostolate, serving in that capacity in the years 1959-1963. He was an active member of the St. Vincent de Paul Society of St. Theresa Parish. As founder member of the Serra Club of Hong Kong, Mr. Chen was elected the first Hon. Secretary of the association in 1960 holding this position until a few months before his death. He was also a pioneer in the Caritas fund raising projects, having been appointed Chairman of the first committee in 1961 and subsequently member of the Caritas Board of Directors. In 1963, the late Pope John XXII conferred the medal "Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice" upon Mr. Chen in consideration of his excellent religious and social work.

As a school principal, Mr. Chen won the respect of the pupils and the confidence of the parents. He was considered one of the most considerate Headmasters - both to his teachers and his pupils. His able leadership and foresight, his practical adoption of new educational findings was largely responsible for the efficient and successful administration of this school. His sudden death as a result of haemorrhage on Saturday, 6th June, 1964 was deeply regretted by all who knew him. However, he has left to us a perfect example of active service to the Church. His righteousness, his sense of responsibility, his good moral character all together will be an inspiration to all of us. May he rest in peace.

信道篤，處事敏，施教善，與人忠，德澤昭於時，聲華垂於後，比世之傑士，而我故校長陳公軾華蓋庶幾焉。

陳公粵東新會縣人，生於一九零七年十月十日誕生於澳門，早歲負笈江南，畢業於東吳大學，先後得文學士、法學士學位。旋執教於馮江大學又曾任職國民政府行政院經濟委員會；以未忍見貨借美麥傷農斬本，自行辭去。一九五零年移居香港，任教於聖若瑟書院凡五年許。隨接長本校；四載以來，一切管教，擘劃精詳，校譽日隆，勞績昭著。一九六三年六月六日以突患腦充血症，溘然長逝，享年五十有八，可勝歎哉！公具領導之長材，見識明敏，富責任感；校政方慶得人，不謂竟爾木壞山頽於一夕也！

公之爲人，信道篤，自受洗後，即致力於公教事業。曾榮任香港教區教友傳教會第一任主席，聖德勒撒堂聖靈仙會會員，培聖會秘書，旋又被推爲天主教福利會主席。爲籌募善款，推廣教濟，不惜奔走呼號，苦難僑胞，拜嘉不少。偉抱熱腸，至堪矜式。

於一九六三年蒙教宗若望廿三世頒賜宗座保教勳章。誠如格林多後書所啓示，凡能爲衆宣勞者必獲感藉，施及己身。公之一生，豈非足爲教友之良模也乎？

宣勞既安，謹勤貞珉，用垂不朽，藉申彰德，崇功之至意云爾。



His Lordship, Bishop Bianchi, leading the procession to the final resting place for the interment rites

RAIMONDI PAST STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION OFFICE-BEARERS, 1964-1965

Hon. President	His Lordship Bishop L. Bianchi, D.D., P.I.M.E.
Hon. Vice-Presidents	Mr. Y.S. Mui Mr. A.C. Morales
Spiritual Director.....	Rev. Fr. J. Carra, P.I.M.E.
President.....	Kam Wing Shu
Vice-President	So Yu Ho
Secretary	Fung Wing Kun
Assistant Secretary.....	Leung Hau Yeung
Treasurer	Poon Yuen Yiu
Social Convener	Tsai Yiu Sang
Committee Members	Lee See Wai So Chun Cheong Lee Kam Man

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1963-1964

GENERAL MEETING

On July 27, the 3rd General Annual Meeting was held in Raimondi Hall in the afternoon. 135 members were present. At the opening of the meeting, the ex-President, Stephen Sun, gave a speech welcoming the new members, followed by the Secretary's and the Treasurer's report on the year 1962-1963. The election for the office-bearers, 1963-1964, took place soon after and Lee See Wai was elected President. An amendment to the constitution was passed in the meeting. The amendment was that the membership fee was increased from \$2 to \$3. The meeting ended with refreshments.

SUMMER SCHOOL

This was a five-week course organized by the Association during the summer vacation. The purpose of this course was to keep the school children

busy in the summer vacation. The students of the course mainly came from Raimondi College, Sacred Heart Canossian School and Hollywood Road Police Primary School. The members of the Association volunteered as the teachers. The course was conducted in Raimondi College, covering such subjects as English, Chinese and Arithmetic, up to the standard of Primary 6.

BARBECUE

At the Mid-Autumn Festival, a barbecue was held at St. Stephen's Beach, Stanley. There were forty members at this barbecue, including Mr. Y. S. Mui and Mr. A. C. Morales. We assembled at the Vehicular Ferry Pier and took a bus to the destination. A fire was soon set up. We sat around the fire and roasted chicken wings, sausages, meat and sweet potatoes. We stayed at the beach until 11 p.m.

DANCING PARTY

After a long preparation, a dancing party was held at Christmas. The place we chose was the Government Canteen, the Government Central Offices, Ice House Street. Altogether, there were 124 participating the party. The dance started at 8 p.m. After the lucky draw, the party broke off happily at mid-night.

CHINESE NEW YEAR DINNER PARTY

At Chinese New Year, the Association held a dinner party at Raimondi Hall. Fifty old boys met once again in a familiar place to eat and drink. Mr. Mui and Mr. Morales were there. After dinner, we had some games.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS

The Office-bearers met whenever there was a need for it. In these meetings the Office-bearer decided what kind of activities would be held and discussed other general questions. Altogether, there were

eight committee meetings held during the year 1963-1964.

SEASONAL INFORMATION

This little booklet, the Seasonal Information, was published every three months. The contents included news about the members, activities, and some essays contributed by the members. There were about ten pages in each issue. However, because of the time pressure, the Office-bearers being busy with their work and study, we are forced to stop publishing this booklet.

MEMBERS.

The strength of the Association up to August 1964 was 254. 30 of them are now staying abroad for further studies, in such countries as the U.S.A., Canada, Australia, Great Britain, Taiwan and Malaysia.

One more word, the Association wishes to express their gratitude to Mr. Y.S. Mui and Mr. A.C. Morales for their help to the Association in the past years.



IN MEMORIAM

IU LAM

Class 1963

b. 1946 - d. 1963

For dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return.

The Old Boys at a Bar-B-Q

Watch the birdie!



What's cookin'?



Yum! Yum!

RAIMONDI COLLEGE PHOTOGRAPHIC CLUB

Report 1963-1964

It has been three years since the foundation of the Raimondi College Photographic Club, during which time, the Club has been able to function successfully under the guidance of the teachers. Usually to receive new members and to elect new office-bearers, a general meeting is held at the beginning of each school year. This year, The Third Annual Meeting took place on 8th October 1964, under the direction of our Principal Mr. Y.S. Mui, who is also the Patron of our Club; Mr. Ng, our Club Supervisor; and Mr. P.Y. Lee, our Hon. Treasurer. The new committee members elected were as follows:- Chairman, Harley



The man with the camera

Tse (4A); Hon. Secretary, Anthony Chan (5A); Darkroom Manager, Kong Yip Chow (4C); Competition Secretaries, Tang Tai Woon (4B) and Lam Wing Hong (4A); Salon Secretary, Chan Hok Ho, (5S); Darkroom Convenors, Sammy Chan (3A) and Hu Yee Hsun (3A); and Assistant Salon Secretary, Francis Chan (4B).

It was announced in the meeting that a new darkroom will soon be built by the side of the School Hall. It will be an up-to-date one with new equipment providing facilities for photographic work. This announcement was warmly received by all members. For, ever since the foundation of the club, members have been longing for a commodious darkroom to replace the present one which is only suitable for three to four persons at one time.

Members have been quite active within these two years. A photographic contest was held last year with about forty students competing for various prizes. It was successfully organized; winners were chosen by teachers who acted as judges for the contest.

An outing took place on 25th July last summer. On that morning, twenty of our members gathered at the Kowloon City Ferry Pier, ready to depart for the day's excursion. Our destination was Clear Water Bay. With us were Leung Hau Yeung, our former Chairman and Raymond Chow, our former Secretary. It was a fine day, though it was terribly hot at times. Some members, with cameras in hand, busied themselves in taking photos, while others enjoyed themselves fishing and swimming. It was really an enjoyable day, and we did not return till late in the evening.

This year we are planning to have more outings and competitions. We also intend to invite some well-known photographers to give us lectures on various topics of photography.

Expansion of the Club is one of our main aims. At present, there are about fifty members. As some of the old members have finished their secondary schooling and have left school, recruiting of new members has to be done every year. All Raimondians who are interested in photography are welcome to join us. We also take this opportunity to wish all members success in furthering the interests of the Club.

Anthony Chan (F. 4)



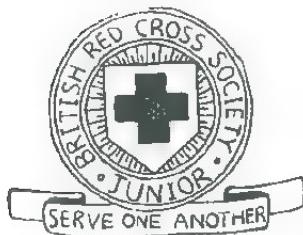
Mr. Kan donating his set of
"Graflex" Camera to the School



..... in action.

BRITISH RED CROSS-JUNIOR LINK NO. 12

A TWO-YEAR REPORT —Raymond Tse (F. 4)



Early last year our former link leader, Mr. Thomas Sin, left us to join the Headquarters staff. We all miss him very much because of his excellent work and effective leadership in the past few years. Soon after that, we had another teacher to take up his position—Mr. Chu. We then held an election to elect the chairman, secretary, and treasurer of our link to run our affairs. Our new Chairman is Anthony Fok; our Secretary, Keith Chow; and our Treasurer, Hui Kwan Yuk.

Last summer, many of us went to La Salle College to help the juniors there operate a summer school for crippled children. Together with us were members from other links. We had a wonderful time with the children.

In August last year the Headquarters held a quiz competition open to all links. The quiz competition was based on the history of the Red Cross. We sent four members to represent our link, namely Dennis Lam, Lee Fok Shuen, Keith Chow and myself. After one month of hard preparation, we went to St. Mary School for the first round and won. After three rounds we defeated all the other teams, 17 altogether. We won a shield donated by Mr. W. S. B. Wong.

After the quiz competition, we joined the Senior First Aid training class because we wanted to know more about first aid. Lessons were given by many doctors and Miss. Clutterbuck, the Secretary of H. K. Red Cross. Finally the examination came, and we are proud to say that many of us passed with flying colours, with Tommy Tang getting the highest scores.

Just before Christmas we were very busy in practising the singing of carols. The first hospital we visited was the Queen Elizabeth Hospital. There we distributed gifts to sick children and sang carols. We were exceedingly glad when we saw how happy the children were. What a priceless Christmas present! The next day we visited the Tung Wah Hospital in Hong Kong.

Visiting Queen Elizabeth Hospital



Winners of the "Quiz"

We hibernated for some time until the Sports Meeting of our college. During the two days of Sports Meeting, our juniors helped to maintain discipline. Some of us worked side by side with the St. John Ambulance Brigade members in operating first aid posts at the stadium. We worked a lot and learnt a very good practical lesson in first aid.

In March many of our juniors went to the Central Fire Station to attend the Fire Prevention Course given by officers of the H. K. Fire Services Department. After one month of training, they all passed the examination, and became "Young Firemen".

On the 20th of June we had our third Enrolment Ceremony. Mr. Wong, our honoured guest, presented the certificates. After the ceremony we presented him with a Red Cross shield which was made by our artist who also happens to be our treasurer, Hui Kwan Yuk. A demonstration of fire prevention was then presented by us.

Last year six of our members received Life Saving Awards and became qualified life savers. They were trained by the Royal Life Saving Society in the Navy Pool and Repulse Bay. Last summer some more members took the course and they all passed the examination. We are looking forward to more new members joining us so that we can form a unit of our own.

Every year our link is often short of members because some old members leave us for higher studies or start working for a living. That is why we have to enrol freshmen every year. This year we have already enrolled 14 new members. Now we are busy preparing a group of enthusiastic boys for enrolment in the future. Before we leave we would like to pass on all our knowledge to them.

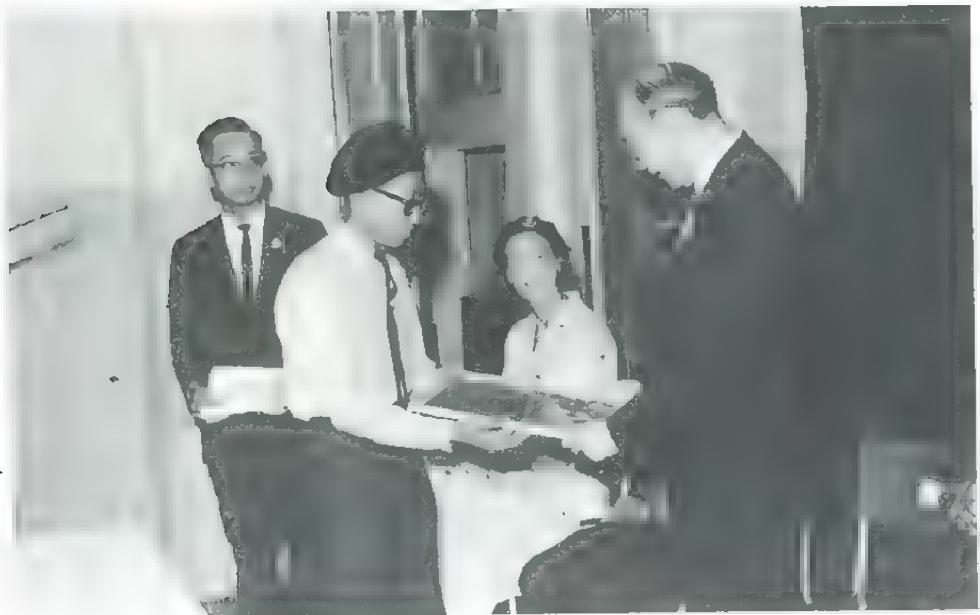
We would like to thank the various organizations which taught us many valuable lessons, and our school for her valuable support. Last of all we would like to thank all juniors from other links for their co-operation and advice.



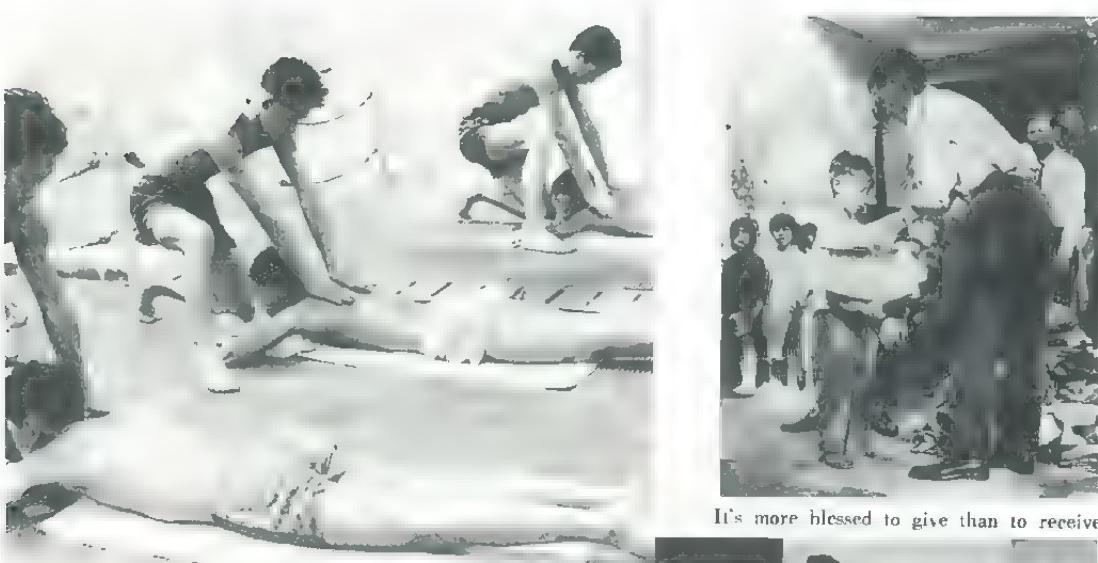
Practical work on Sports Day



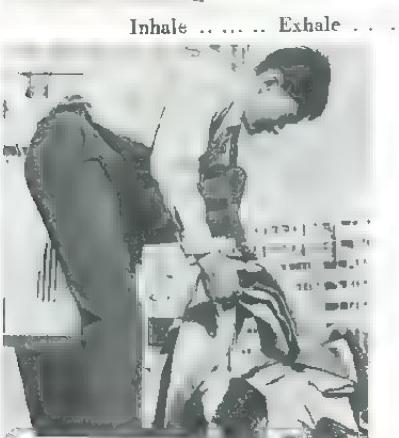
The Inspection



The Presentation



It's more blessed to give than to receive.



Inhale Exhale . . .

Which gift will go to which orphan?



Now, where on earth is that first-aid kit?



That was indeed some performance, eh?

REPORT ON THE WORLD YOUTH CAMP

By Chow Lok Tim And Lee Fook Shum (F. 5)

By a fortunate chance, the two of us were selected from our school by the H.K. Red Cross Society to participate in the Tokyo Olympic World Youth Camp which was held from October 6-25, 1964, in Tokyo, Japan.

The main purpose of this camp was to unite all the young people of the world in mutual international friendship through community life and activities. Besides that, it also provided an opportunity for all the participants to see the 18th Olympiad.

This camp was set up at the Tokyo Gakugei University not very far from the Olympic stadium. There were 25 countries participating with a total number of 1200 youths. These countries were the U.S.A., England, France, Germany, Hungary, Denmark, Switzerland, U.S.S.R., Canada, Brazil, Japan, Korea, Formosa, Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia, India, Vietnam, Pakistan, Israel, Congo, New Zealand, Australia, Tahiti, and Hong Kong.

After a very pleasant sea voyage of 5 days, we reached Japan and were welcomed cordially at Yokohama by some Japanese members of T.O.W.Y.C. On the following day we were invited to a reception held by the Rikkyo University, one of the oldest and biggest universities in Japan. It has many colleges and an up-to-date nuclear research laboratory.

On the 13th, we went on a tour of the Fuki-Hakone district. It is a picturesque country backed by the beautiful and graceful Mt. Fuji. On our way to the 5th Station of Mt. Fuji, it was so rainy and foggy that we missed seeing the summit. On our way back to Tokyo, we passed through Kamakura, where the world-famous Great Buddha is located.

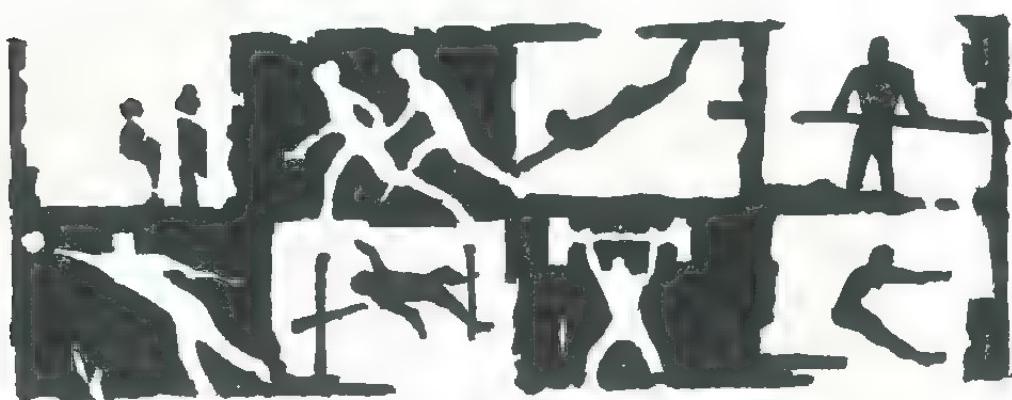
On the 19th, we went to the gigantic National Stadium to see the Olympic Games. This magnificent stadium was used for the opening and closing ceremonies, athletics, football final, and the grand Prix jumping competition. It has a capacity of 72,000 and has an eight-lane course; jumping pits for long jump, high-jump and pole vault; and a storeys-high electrical score-board.

On the 22nd we paid a visit to the Chiba prefecture of Japan where many industrial projects equipped with up-to-date machinery and equipment were located. We were served tiffin by the governor of this prefecture inside the town hall. Then we went around to see the factories and plants in that area and were greatly impressed by the oil refinery and the iron works there.

We also saw many famous buildings in Japan, such as the Tokyo Tower, and the express highways and railways of Japan; and we visited the headquarters of the Japan Red Cross, the Yokohama Youth Centre, the Setagaya Ward Hall and the Tokyo Metropolitan Governor's Kiyosumi Garden. We were also privileged to witness a few of the Olympic Games.

After about 20 enjoyable days of community life in the camp, the time had come for us to leave. The closing ceremony of the T.O.W.Y.C. was held on 25th October, 1964, one day after the closing ceremony of the XVIII Olympiad.

Under a clear, blue sky, the closing ceremony started at 10.00 a.m. with a colourful march to the music of a girl's drum and fife band. The march lasted until the campers, wearing red, yellow and white paper flower hats, finished standing in the shape of the camp symbol. With the address of Mr. Hidesaburo Kurushima, Governor of Tokyo, followed by the lowering of the national flags of the participating countries, the camp officially came to an end. While 'Auld Lang Syne' was being sung, several circles of mixed nationalities were formed. All the campers ran about joyfully, hand in hand, and arm in arm, singing the camp song, 'Song of Friendship'. At this moment, real friendship surged in the hearts of the participants.



The Annual Athletic Meet

RAIMONDI COLLEGE ATHLETICS

During the two-day annual athletic meet of Raimondi College held at Caroline Hill on March 16 and 18, the Lower Forms stole the thunder from the Upper Forms for the Inter-Class Championship.

Form 1C placed first by garnering 34 points. Runners-up were Form 1E with 31 points and Form 2B with 30 points.

Star performer was Douglas Cheung (Form 4B) who retained the 'A' Grade Individual Championship by scoring easy wins in the 100 metres and 200 metres and copping second place in the Long Jump. Other high-point winners were Francis Chan (Form 2B), 'B' Grade; Philip Cheng (Form 1E), 'C' Grade; Chan Ki-kwong (Primary 5D, Chinese Section), 'E' Grade.

The Chinese Section coasted to an easy victory in the Teachers' 4x100 metres-Relay, winning the event two years in a row. The Lady Teachers' 100 metres, a novelty event introduced this year, was handily won by Mrs. Tien of the primary Section (A. M.)

Mr. Lee Chun-Chung, Education Officer, helped to distribute the prizes to the winners of the first day's events.

The meet was climaxed by a short talk given by Mr. A. W. Campbell, Senior Physical Education Officer, and the awarding of trophies and medals to the winners of the second day's events by Mrs. Campbell, who was assisted by the Supervisor, Rev. Fr. J. Carra, PIME; Mr. E. Chen, Principal; and Mr. S. W. Hui, Sportsmaster.

RAIMONDI COLLEGE

3rd ANNUAL ATHLETIC MEET (1964)

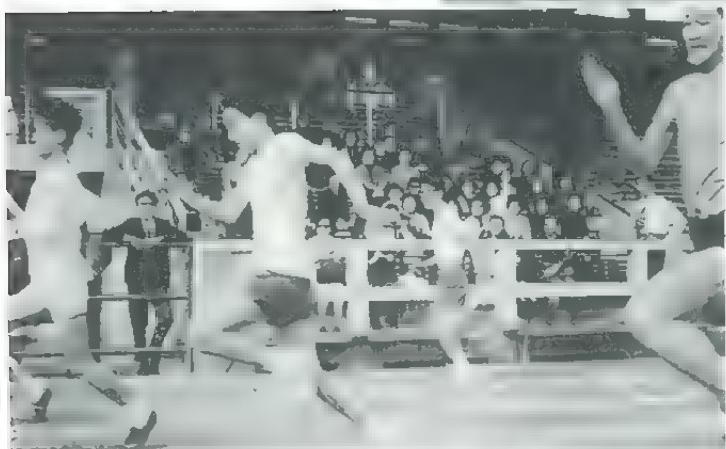
A GRADE				
Event	1st	2nd	3rd	
100 M	Douglas Cheung N.R.	12.8 sec	Anthony Cheung 12.8 sec	Robert Choy 12.9 sec
200 M	Douglas Cheung N.R.	25.5 sec	Gary Choy 26 sec	Ng Tak Wai 26 sec
400 M	Lam How Shun N.R.	1 min	Ng Tak Wai 1m. 1.6 sec	Anthony Cheung 1m. 2s.
800 M	Lam How Shun N.R.	2m. 28.2s.	Wong Min Kai 2m. 31.2s.	Lee Hung Chi 2m. 32.5s.
1500 M	Wong Min Kai 5m.	25.5s.	Christopher Lee 5m. 25.8s.	Teng Km Woon 5m. 25.4s.
4x100 M R.	Form 4B	52 sec	Form 3D 52.2 sec	Form 4C 53 sec
4x400 M R.	Form 3D	4m. 20 sec	Form 3B 4' 22"	Form 4C 4' 22.8"
High Jump	Chan Tak Sum	4' 9½"	Anthony Yeung	Chung Kai Leung
Long Jump	Waren Leung	17' 11"	Douglas Cheung 17' 7"	Tony Chan 17' 2"
Shot Put	Thomas Garcias	33' 10¼"	Pik Ying Keung 31' 1"	Fan Chee Keung 29' 8½"
Javelin Throw	Thomas Garcias	N.R. 108' 7"	Patrick Wong 91' 2"	Chan Wa. Lun 89' 2"
B GRADE				
100 M	Francis Chan	12.7 sec	Kwok Wing Pui 13 sec	Denis Wong 13.2 sec
200 M	Francis Chan	N.R. 26.5 sec	Wong Hoi Ching 28 sec	Cheung Chi Chiu 28.3 sec
400 M	Kwok Wing Pui	N.R. 1 min	Ng Tat Sing 1' 1.8"	Woo Chik Nam 1' 3.5"
4x100 M R.	Form 2B	N.R. 54.9 sec	Form 1C 55.4 sec	Form 3D 55.1 sec
4x400 M R.	Form 1C	4' 40"	Form 3A 4' 48.4"	Form 2D 4' 47.5"
High Jump	Francis Chan	4' 5½"	Chung Ka Kwong 4' 5 "	Lai Tin Kee 4' 34"
Long Jump	Kwok Wing Pui	N.R. 18'	Charles Yiu 17' 1"	Denis Wong 15' 10"
Shot Put	Timothy Kung	N.R. 40' 5"	Ng Tat Sing 35' 3"	Denis Wong 33' 10"
C GRADE				
60 M	Chow Yue Man	N.R. 8.7 sec	Ng Shiu Ying 8.8 sec	Po Tak Ming 8.9 sec
100 M	Philip Cheng	N.R. 18.4 sec	Chow Yue Man 13.5 sec	Po Tak Ming 13.8 sec
4x100 M R.	Form 1E	N.R. 56.8 sec	Form 1C 60.8 sec	Form 1F 61 sec
High Jump	Ng Shiu Cheung	4' 2"	Au Yat Cheong	Wong Wing Sun
Long Jump	Choy Man Gar	13' 4"	Parsons Jim 13' 4"	Yu Shui Ling 13' 3"
Shot Put	Philip Cheng	27' 9½"	Ho Shiu Lin 28' 7½"	Lau Pak Leung 26' 3½"
D GRADE				
60 M	Chan Ki Kwong	N.R. 8.9 sec	Ip Wah Sing 9.2 sec	Kee Lee Tak 9.8 sec
100 M	Chan Ki Kwong	14.4 sec	Tang Fook Ming 15 sec	Ip Wah Sing 15.3 sec
200 M R.	4 C. A. M.	32.1 sec	6C A.M. 32.8 sec	5B P. M. 32.8 sec
High Jump	Koon Kwong Fat	8' 11"	Chan Ki Kwong	Lee Chung Hing
Long Jump	Lee Pak Kun	12' 8"	Ip Wah Sing 11' 10"	Francis Chan 11' 9"
Tennis Throw	Tam Ah Sing	97' 5½"	Szeto Yu Hung 93' 9 "	Cheung Wing Sum 93' 9"
E GRADE				
60 M	Lee Ying Kuen	N.R. 9.5 sec	Don James Bucks 9.6 sec	Chow Ka Kwong 9.9 sec
Tennis Throw	Ng Chung Ching	N.R. 113' 2"	Samuel Poon 109' 6"	Kwong Yiu Ha 106' 3"
Standing Jmp	Lee Chuen Kwong	N.R. 6' 9"	Tam Kai Wah 6' 8"	Lee Sam Man 6' 8"
Inter-class Championship				
	F. 1C		F. 1E	
Individual Championship			F. 2B	
Grade A	Douglas Cheung	F. 4B	Lam How Shun	F. 4A
Grade B	Francis Chan	F. 2B	Kwok Wing Pui	F. 2B
Grade C	Philip Cheng	F. 1E	Chow Yue Man	F. 1E
Grade D	Chan Ki Kwong	6C A. M.	Ip Wah Sing	5C A. M.
Grade E	Ng Chung Chung	5D C. S.	Lee Ying Kuen	6A P. M.

N.R. = New Record

At the starting-line



At the finish-line



At the sand-pit



1,2,3, h-e-a-v-e





Mr. A. W. Campbell talking on the qualities of the true sportsman

Watch me put the shot yonder!



On your mark



Breasting the tape

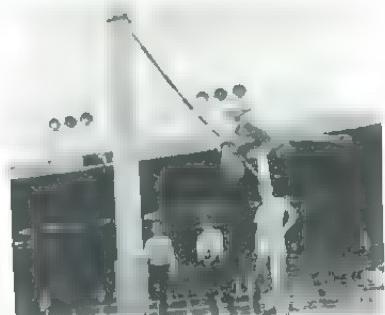
Aiming at the
man in the moon?



Mrs. Campbell giving out prizes



Come fly with me



Going over the bar



Quick! Pass that baton!



Let me see now



Let's go over there....



No, this one here is interesting.



That one over there is the best of the lot.

AT THE VOCATIONAL EXHIBITION

On a rather dull but warm afternoon early April, 1963, Raimondi boys were allotted a special time to visit, examine and to ask questions about the Vocational Exhibition at the City Hall which was sponsored by the Serra Club of Hong Kong.

In the pictures on these two pages, we see students at the exhibition booths. The Raimondians showed their obvious curiosity and interest for what was, to them, a rather novel exhibition of Catholic vocations.

It was obvious that the various people concerned — the Serra Club, and the various religious organizations — had put in a great deal of effort to make the exposition both interesting and informative.

We take this opportunity to thank and congratulate the Serra Club.



If eyes were made for seeing



..... beauty is its own excuse for being.

A day for the quiz winners on religious vocation



Mr. Patrick Yu addressing the gathering for the
English Section winners



The audience engrossed as



... Mr. Yu gives them
pointers in choosing a
career and



... Mrs. Yu awards prizes.



Dr. George Yeung addressing
the gathering for the Chinese
Section winners and



.. Dr. Cissy Yeung distributing prizes

Legionaries in Raimondi

The Legion of Mary is one of the religious associations in our school. It affords students opportunities to participate in apostolic work under the guiding hand of Mary, Mother of God. They learn to work in co-operation with others, to help their neighbours, and how to be good Catholics.

There are five junior presidia of the Legion of Mary at present. Most of them were organized by the teachers of the school themselves, and one by a Raimondi graduate. Catholic students are recruited as active or auxiliary members. They hold their meetings every week in the school hall after school hours under the general supervision of Fr. Colombo, the spiritual director.

Every week, assignments are given to the members. Although sometimes they have to prepare for the examination, still they work continually and faithfully, and the results are always praiseworthy. They visit school-mates in their homes, and the sick in the hospital, telling them news of the school and the Church. During their visitation they contact the non-Catholics, and teach them catechism so that the 'lost sheep' may come back to the Church. Every month they set up Patrician meetings, in which all students of the school, and sometimes of other schools, are invited to attend. They discuss such topics as the problems of teenagers, the duties of Catholic students, and the work of legionaries. From these meetings they gain not only general knowledge, but also new friends.



Let's get down to brass tacks.

There are also periodic functions for the members of the Legion in order that they may know each other better and that the spirit of unity may be fostered. They meet informally and are entertained by the performances of the members themselves. Now that you have learned something about the Legion of Mary, we hope that you will be interested enough to join our organization and share the work and the joys with us.

Andrew Hui (F. 4)

Raimondians at work and at play

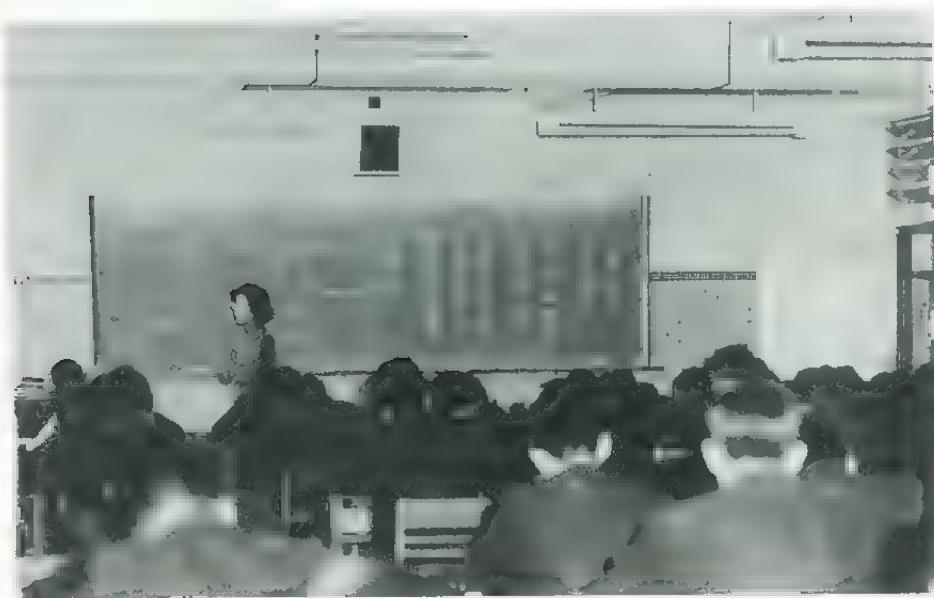


the Raimondians
* are as attentive
in the fields as
they are in the lab.





On the way home after



..... a long and hard examination

LONG TALL SALLY

Sally is a maid-servant of my Uncle John and Aunt Mary. We call her Long Tall Sally because she is six feet tall. She is rather cute and is kind to everybody, so we all like her and nobody cares that she is thin and tall. Although she is a servant, she had received a primary education and is able to read and write. She told us that she came from a village in China. Her father was a poor farmer and could not support the whole family, so she came to Hong Kong to work as a maid in order to earn her own living. Every month she sends money to her mother.

Her only relative in Hong Kong is her little brother. He works in a shop manufacturing air-conditioners. In Hong Kong, the salary of a maid-servant is often higher than that of a technical worker, therefore, she always helps her brother with his needs. He is her only hope in the world. She hopes that he might become an engineer someday. Her brother is very young, only about sixteen years old, and is rather weak because his childhood was not a pleasant one.

My Aunt Mary is a serious woman who is very strict and suspicious while my Uncle John, a famous doctor, is a kind-hearted and easy-going man. One day, the brother of Long Tall Sally fell ill. His illness was quite serious, and he was sent to a hospital. An operation was necessary but the charge was too high, so Sally begged Uncle John to help her. Uncle John called up a staff member of the hospital, but was told that the man was at a ball at that time. Because the matter was urgent, Uncle John immediately took Long Tall Sally to the ball. She dressed herself in her best clothes. My brother, who is a favourite of Aunt Mary, saw the two of them leaving. He phoned Aunt Mary and told her that he had seen Uncle John with Long Tall Sally going to a ball. Aunt Mary was irritated and immediately went after them. At that time, Uncle John and Long Tall Sally had already finished their talk with the man they wanted to see. He promised to help Sally's brother. They came out from the hotel in which the ball was held and were on their way to fetch the car, when they met Aunt Mary. Uncle John is always afraid of Aunt Mary, so when he saw her coming, he ducked into an alley. But he was seen by Aunt Mary, so he was forced to stop. Aunt Mary was very angry and shouted to him, "Have some more fun tonight!" Sally then explained everything to Aunt Mary. Realising her mistake, Aunt Mary had to apologize to Uncle John and promised to help Long Tall Sally herself.

By Fung Joi Lun (F. 5)

DAY-DREAMING

I had a habit of day-dreaming two years ago. No matter where I was I went wool-gathering. All my relatives advised me to get rid of this habit, but I found it a hard thing to do. It was my teacher who helped me finally to stop it.

One afternoon in May two years ago, our class was having a science lesson. Soon I was at my usual habit. I thought of the exciting movie that I had seen the week before. It was a good picture with many fighting scenes. I thought of the soldiers fighting on horse-back with spears and swords. It was a fierce battle; many people were killed. Each side had almost the same number of soldiers. At last the soldiers having a red badge won the battle. Then I turned my thoughts to the football match which I went to a few weeks earlier. That match was a good one. The opponents were the strongest teams of the league. Both sides played very well, especially the two goalkeepers. They were steady and calm but they moved swiftly under attack. My thoughts went on and on until I fell asleep.

Suddenly I was awakened by the voice of my teacher. He asked me to stand up and answer his question. Since I was sleeping at that time, how could I answer his question? So I nudged the boy sitting beside me and asked him to tell me the answer, but he refused to do so. I was very angry with him and intended to take revenge some day. When the teacher noticed that I could not answer his question, he asked someone else. But, he punished me for being inattentive by detaining me. I was full of regrets that day.

After school I went to see the teacher in his room. He spoke to me in a friendly way, telling me the bad effects of day-dreaming and being inattentive in class. I was greatly touched by his words, so I determined to get rid of my bad habit. I improved gradually and now I have eliminated this bad habit completely. For this I am very grateful to my teacher.

Tong Ip Wai (F. 2A)

NOTHING VENTURE, NOTHING HAVE

Nowadays, most men are always too confident of themselves. They always think that they know everything and that they need only peace and serenity. But little do they know about the space they dwell in and the earth they live in. They have a lot more to learn, to research and to venture for. Settling down and living in peace can gain for them and their world nothing; only venture can bring new ideas and progress.

Some other men blindly keep to the wide-spread motto, "Safety First", and are too cautious. They think that "Safety First" is what they should stick to and apply it to everything. This motto is good only for some common activities such as walking on the road, driving and swimming. But when they come to researches such as testing atomic power, new medicines, aeroplanes and space-craft, they should observe "Safety First" to a certain limit only and venture forth.

But we should note that "venture" does not simply mean risking our lives carelessly nor giving away our lives worthlessly, e.g. walking carelessly on the road and being run over by a car. "Venture" means sacrificing our lives, if we fail in doing some risky work in which we hope to succeed for the good of mankind and society. Whether we succeed or fail does not matter at all; just the idea that we have ventured is compensation enough. And it is the only thing we should think of when we are to decide whether to live in shame or to risk and die in glory and bring about progress.

Therefore, we should change our motto to "Nothing Venture, Nothing Have". As long as we venture, there is always something gained—at the very least, experience. Even if we fail and die, the others can have the experience of not trying our course again. By and by, after one failure after another, success will one day be attained owing to the ventures of many glorious failures.

Lai Wai Hong (F. 4)



The sun is just rising, and there is a solitary view round the desolate sea. Everywhere it is silent except for the singing of the birds, the breezy wind and the grating roar of the waves. The waves, one after another, repeatedly dash towards the rocks on the shore, reminding me of the constant struggle among men. As they move back, the soil particles which cannot move by themselves are carried away by them.

reminded of God who created heaven and earth. It is He who has made this beautiful view, and it is His power that moves the waves. It seems that God, too, is making use of the motion of the waves to reveal men's struggle among themselves. Realizing that man by himself has found no way to solve it, I begin to believe in God at this very moment.

My thoughts are still wandering far, far away. All the troubles in my mind are now being washed away like flowing water to the east. Down cast the sun's beams in the west, and night is soon coming. A charming sight is seen at sunset. Besides the roaring waves, the breezy wind, and the singing birds, clouds of various colours are now seen in the sky. They are constantly on the move like the life of men.

Gradually, darkness falls around me. Nothing is seen except the full moon and the reflection of the twinkling stars glimmering in the water. Though I am surrounded by darkness, I still lie there comfortably.

Chan Lok Him (F. 4)

A SOUND MIND IN A SOUND BODY

After long hours of work, most people will look for some means of enjoyment to enjoy their leisure hours. Recreation, games and sports are important to them, especially to those who do mental work most of the day.

The aeroplane, the motor-car, the gramophone, the radio, the cinema, and recently television have provided varied forms of recreation. Some people like to travel around the world while others like to explore high mountains and deep seas. They take these as hobbies and amusements. The gramophone, films, radio and television sets are valuable inventions. Not only do they bring enjoyment; they also provide men with education as well. Reading is also a wholesome form of recreation. There are millions of books in the world, and thousands of new books come out every year dealing with history, travels, sciences, poetry, religion and other subjects.

Some people prefer indoor games such as chess and checkers; others prefer such outdoor sports as fishing, hiking, swimming, and ball-games. Most youths are fond of playing all sorts of games. They invite some of their friends, and together they play games of their choice in high spirits. In this way, their worries and troubles are soon forgotten.

It took a long time for people to realize the importance of physical education. With the revival of the Olympic games, great interest in sports was aroused. During the Olympiad, hundreds of sportsmen come from different parts of the world to engage in friendly competition in various track and field events. Every athlete tries his best to win medals for himself and, at the same time, bring honour to his country.

The most obvious use of games and sports is to provide amusement. At the same time they make our bodies healthy and fit. Moreover, they are very useful for character-training. Text book learning is valuable up to certain extent. Through games and sports, youths learn unselfishness, patience, courage and discipline. As a result, they are better prepared to take their places in society when they leave school.

Andrew, Hui Tai Pang (F. 4)

I was breathing rapidly and my heart beat like the beating of a drum. At that time, I was frightened and helpless. There was no hope left for me. Sweat and blood were coming out from my body. Having run hastily for quite a long time, I was soon completely tired out. I had neither hope, nor help, nor strength. I was being chased by a policeman.

Thinking back of what I had done, I should say I deserved this. It was due to my greed of money that I had committed a very serious theft a theft that had caused injuries. No one was to blame at the moment but I, myself.

I thought and thought of how to get away, but the more I thought, the nearer the policeman seemed to be. Suddenly, in front of me was a high cliff, at the bottom of which was a deep sea. Now, I thought I could escape no further but had to give up. On account of my carelessness, I suddenly found myself standing on air—I had fallen from the cliff. Filled with fright, I waited for death. But I was not destined to die, but to go to school, for everything that had happened to me was but a dream.

Joseph Tam (F. 1A)



A MIXTURE OF THE OLD AND THE NEW IN HONG KONG

Hong Kong is indeed a city of contrasts. Here, one can find a happy mixture of the old and the new. It is perhaps for this reason that the place has become a great tourist centre.

A trip around Hong Kong will illustrate this fact. We can find buildings as high as twenty storeys, but we can also find squatter huts on the mountain slopes. These huts are made of the cheapest and lightest materials, so that one typhoon is enough to pull them down. Why do they not go and live in those tall buildings? The answer is "POVERTY".

The advance of time has also led to changes in the mode of transportation. We can see streets blocked by heavy traffic, amongst which we can find the most up-to-date motor-cars. At the same time, we may see a man with a towel around his shoulders, pulling a double-wheeled vehicle—the rickshaw, one of the oldest forms of transport.

On crossing the harbour, one may be attracted by the huge ocean-liners, inside which there are all sorts of provisions for amusement, such as theatres, swimming pools and tennis courts. On the other hand, one may also see junks or sampans floating about. Though they look old and no longer seem to be seaworthy, they are still used to transport goods across the harbour.

Concerning the hair style, we can see young men wearing the Beatle style and ladies with their hair piled high up above the head, somewhat like the Eiffel Tower. But we may also find some with long plaited hair, sticking to the style of yesteryears.

Next, we find great contrast in the manner of dressing. There are men dressed in the latest fashion known as the Ivy League Look. But we can also find some wearing flowing robes characteristic of the Mandarins of yesterday. In fact, the Old reminds us of our past—our centuries old Chinese civilization and culture; the New is a sign of progress, showing that we are keeping pace with the world in every respect.



Paul Wong Siu Kwan (Form 3C)

THE DUTIES OF A STUDENT

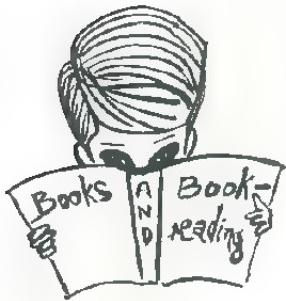
Every youth has to make the best use of his school days. Students will make the most intelligent members of society. They need to prepare for the shouldering of the responsibilities that will fall upon them in course of time. Wisdom and foresight urge all students to perform their duties well.

To be future leaders of society, students must get to prepare for a hard life. In other words, it is necessary for them to face life's hardship. One who is bodily weak cannot hope to have great success. It is very important, therefore, for students to develop fully their physical powers by taking regular exercise.

To render themselves really useful, students are expected to specialize in some lines of study. The twentieth century has no place for those who have no special knowledge or training.

Moreover, students must cultivate the habit of research. This means that they should not rely solely upon their teachers or textbooks. The world is full of knowledge. Classroom work alone will not make one achieve much towards the goal of perfection. Students should rely upon their own efforts and try to be active seekers of knowledge if they expect to have a successful career.

By William Li Shui On (Form 2C)



If a person can form the reading habit when he is very young, we can be sure that he will never be lonely throughout his life. Whenever he is free, he will take up a book and start reading and out of this, he can get amusement, general information as well as inspiration. John Ruskin, the great English thinker, called books "The Kings' Treasuries", indicating how valuable and useful they are. So, illiterate people are deprived of the advantages derived from reading books. How true indeed is the English proverb, "Poor is a man who can't read and empty is his life."

As we all know, reading can give us great pleasure and entertainment. Whenever we are tired and overworked, our minds can really relax when we start reading some interesting and well-written stories such as "The Pickwick Papers" and "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn". We will find that this is a very healthy recreation and it can make our hearts light and happy and, in no time, we are refreshed.

But reading just for entertainment is like eating sugar and sweets only. We must read for instruction too. Some serious reading of books on science, history, geography and other non-fiction works can increase our knowledge greatly and help us to understand more of the world.

Nor can reading for inspiration be ignored too. In good poetry and prose, we can find noble ideas and great imagination expressed in beautiful and musical language. If we read poetry often, it can help us to build up a good temper and character. It can also give us inspiration in our composition.

Books are really our faithful friends. They will never be fed up with us and become impatient, but are always ready to provide us with amusement, instruction and inspiration.

Akber Ali Khan (F. 4)

A FALSE ACCUSATION

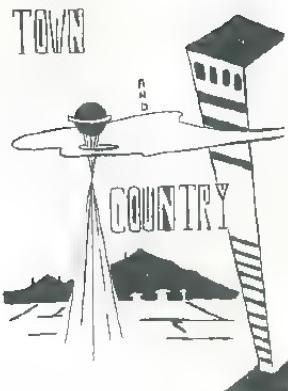
Last Saturday evening my brother and I went for a walk. We were enjoying ourselves when we suddenly heard a woman scream. All at once we knew that her purse had been snatched, because a boy was running away from her. My brother told me we should go home, but I refused and said we had better run after the boy.

We chased the boy as fast as we could. We could hardly catch up with him because he was running very quickly. Then after a while, he dropped to the ground. He begged us for mercy and, pitying him, we let him go. With the purse, we went back to where the robbery had occurred. There, we saw a crowd of people round the lady whose purse had been stolen. She was crying. We heard a very strange thing: the woman was saying that two boys had robbed her. We were surprised. My brother said that we should throw the purse away and run home, but I refused and went up boldly to the lady and handed her the purse.

Instead of saying 'thank you' to me, she caught hold of my hand and said I was the boy who had taken her purse. The crowd shouted and said we should be taken to the police station. By this time a police car had come, and the people grabbed us and pushed us in. I told my brother that he was right about going home. When we reached the station we were not given a chance to explain. The people were making a lot of noise. The officer was very angry and shouted to the crowd to keep quiet. Then he turned to us and asked us to explain clearly what had happened. I explained everything from the beginning when the lady screamed till I was shoved into the police car. When the people heard this, they realised their mistake.

The lady apologised for accusing us. Later the officer set us free. While on our way home, I told my brother that we should not be afraid to do anything as long as it was right.

Kishoo Melwani (F. 1B)



Which is better, to live in town or in the country? People, for many years, have been arguing about this problem. Much time has been spent in discussing it, but no one has come up with a satisfactory answer. The fact is both have their advantages as well as disadvantages.

In the town, there are many conveniences. There are buses and tram-cars for transport, electricity and water for every house, offices for the businessmen, stores with various articles and daily necessities for the customers, and schools and colleges for the students.

The town-dweller who enjoys the conveniences of living in the town has more spare time. Thus he can join the rest of his family more frequently. He may read more, study more or do more work. This obviously saves people's time.

If a town-dweller goes to the country and stays there for a few days, he will soon realize that living there also has its advantages. Rural life is rather simple. The country air is fresh and full of life. There are acres of cultivated lands in the countryside and it is very pleasant to work there. One can really appreciate Nature when he is in the country. Evidently, rural life gives people relaxation.

The town, being a spot of heavy traffic and the centre of social intercourse, more or less keeps the people busy and tense, while the country, being simple and natural in its ways, enables men to feel free and easy. A countryman is often happier than a townsman. Since the life in the town is much busier than that in the country townspeople usually have late nights while villagers do not have anything to do to keep them up late. The town is the very place where dirt, smoke and noise are concentrated. It is indeed an unhealthy place. The country, on the contrary, has much less smoke and noise. It is the most suitable place for those who want good health and spirit. This is one of the reasons why some people in the town have villas in the countryside. Moreover, a man in the town is beset with many temptations. This is inevitable since the life of the people in the town is much more complicated than that of the villagers. And the very obvious and undeniable difference between town and country is that urban life is more or less artificial, but rural life is very natural.

However, the town has also some advantages over the country, such as easy transportation and rapid communication. There are numerous schools in the town while, in the village, not many children have a chance to go to school, partly because there are not enough schools, and partly because the parents do not like to send their children to school. They think that it is not necessary. On the other hand, the townsmen are often more broadminded than the countrymen. The former know better the importance of schooling and education than the latter. The town is a very suitable place for the businessmen who need all the facilities it provides. The urban dweller usually has a scientific mind which the villager lacks. The former knows more about the need for hygienic living while the latter, being accustomed to olden ways, does not care very much about it. One living in town, being often exposed to various sorts of people, may know and understand more about human nature. But one in the country may not perceive the real character of his neighbours.

It is good to live in town when one possesses self-control. The townsmen should always keep himself busy, otherwise, temptations will at once induce him to do mischief. The country supplies us with the natural and free feeling which cannot be brought about by any scientific method. If, one day, the advantages of living in town and country were combined, the hope of a perfect life on earth would come true.

by Albert Shen (F. 4)



Every mother loves her children. But, why? For what? The answer is very simple—for nothing, but just because they are her children.

Will anyone love you for nothing, besides your mother? No, a wife loves her husband because her husband can protect her as well as support her; a student loves his teacher because the latter imparts knowledge to him. But your mother will get nothing from you nor will she need your support in future; yet, she loves you.

She loves me neither because I am Leung Chung Kwor, nor because I have any other name. But as long as I am her child, she loves me. No matter how the world changes—whether the sky falls, the sea dries up, or the earth sinks, as long as I am in her embrace, she gives me her protection and love. How strong is her love for me!

If I am sick, she takes great care of me, gives me medicine, and anything I want; but the most important medicine to cure my sickness is her love. How can a child live on without the love of a mother?

The size of a room or the area of a house can be measured, but the depth of the love of a mother for her children can never be measured. I once heard somebody say that the love of a mother is as deep as the sea. But I do not agree with him. The depth of the sea can still be measured.

No two things are exactly alike; even twin brothers are not exactly the same in everything. Yet, every mother's love for her children is exactly the same. My mother's love for me, your mother's love for you, their mother's love for them are all of the same degree.

Love between friends is the sweetest, the love of a doctor for his patients is the kindest, but a mother's love is the greatest. Oh, mothers of the world, your love is like a lighthouse in the ocean, an oasis in the desert, the sunlight to a small plant! Without you, we, lambs, will lose our way and will be killed by the wolves.

Leung Chung Kwor (Form 2A)

THE VALUE OF TIME

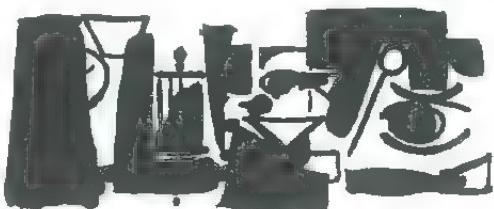
We have many things to do during our life-time. When we are students, we learn and study. When we grow up, we work for society, for our country, and for the whole wide world. We are born to be busy. Our life is short: we have only a very limited time to do so much. How precious indeed our time is!

An old Chinese proverb goes, 'One inch of time is one inch of gold.' Indeed, when time is lost, we cannot get it back, but money can be regained when spent. From this we know that time is more valuable than money. Wasting time means wasting a part of our precious life.

Many young men and women waste their time by indulging themselves in gambling, smoking, drinking and dancing. They only know how to enjoy themselves and never care about the value of time. To be sure, it is a great loss to themselves as well as to society.

As a student, we must devote our time and energy to our studies, so we may become useful to our country. We have to form the habit of saving time, instead of spending it uselessly. If it is necessary for us to do our work today, let us do it today, and not leave it till tomorrow. We should know that procrastination is the thief of time. It not only brings us failure, but also does us harm. If a man does not do his best in his youth, he will regret it when he is old. Hence we should make use of time properly by doing our tasks.

Antonio Tsai (Form 2B)



A FRIEND IN NEED IS A FRIEND IN DEED

It was a lovely magic night, with a brilliant moon hanging in the vast star-powdered sky, and calmness reigning everywhere. I turned in early as usual, but sleep did not come. My heart was loaded with grief on account of the recent quarrel with my dearest friend Peter. No sooner had I felt hot repentance sweep over me than I found myself under the most intolerable situation. I began to feel sorry for what I had done to him and seemed to be flying in the sky, floating on the sea, going to every corner of the world in search of my dear friend in order to apologise to him.

At long last, I fell asleep. Soon, I dreamed a dream, which will never be wiped away from my memory. I had fallen from a mountain accidentally and, feeling a whirl in my head, I lost my senses. As consciousness came over me once again, I found myself lying on a bed, with a pretty girl sitting by, smiling at me. She had dark hair, large brown eyes and red cheeks. I was bursting with curiosity. She found her tongue at last and told me in a soft, agreeable voice, "Dear stranger! Do not be alarmed. Though we are not acquainted with each other, I shall help you until the day of your recovery with my might and main." Her melodious voice was like a cold drink in summer!

It seemed to me that it would take ages for me to recover; however, I did not feel lonely at all. The days passed most pleasantly in the company of my friend. She was gracious, gentle, and kind and never put on airs. When my spirits were drooping, she cheered me with smiles that she often wore on her face. Often did she sing to me and give me the best in music, and often was I carried away by her sweet voice. Sometimes, she accompanied me for a stroll on the seashore where nature offered us a lovely scenery of the country. The sunlight glimmered over the monotonous dancing waves and created a charming picture of the sea. The breezes kissed us and took away our weariness. When the red streaks of dawn tinted the sky, we set out on the return journey with a refreshed mind. She often said to me, "When our friends need help, we should help them and should not stand aside motionless." This sound advice has always vibrated in my mind, echoed in my head since then.

Time flew swiftly and soon our happy life ended. The flowers began to wilt and the leaves began to fall. It was already autumn! Realising that I had wasted a lot of time staying in that country, I made up my mind to say farewell to my dear friend. Sadness overwhelmed her like a wave when she heard the news.

"Dear friend! I am sorry that our companionship must end this way, but I hope we shall meet again. My prayer will follow you day after day, bye!" were my last words to her when we parted. A shower of tears filled my eyes. When the first beam of sunlight shone on my tear-wetted face, I rose with leaden weight. Then I found my pillow damp and salted with real tears.

This unforgettable dream gave me a clear look behind the curtain of friendship. True friendship means mutual understanding, sharing happiness and sorrow. It is priceless, and we should treasure it when we are given its seed, and should cultivate it to its full bloom. Furthermore, we should not quarrel with our friends over small trifles.

By Patrick Fung Chung Kei (Form 3C)

GENTLEMAN



'Gentleman'—that is the word that all men desire themselves to be called. But I wonder if there is anyone who deserves to be called a gentleman. The dictionary states that a gentleman is a well-bred man of fine feelings and of refined manners. When we were very young, our teachers and parents taught us how to behave in a gentlemanly manner. It is not simply a way of acting, but it also concerns one's character and morality.

A gentleman's action should be in harmony with his mind. In other words, a gentleman should do things according to his own conscience. That is to say, at home, he should be a good son, and a good brother. In society, he should be a good member.

Some people say clothes make a man, so a gentleman should dress properly and neatly. He should have his hair combed all the time. Certainly, we cannot call those who wear bright-coloured shirts and tight blue jeans and have long hair gentlemen.

(Cont'd on the next page)



However, we have to bear in mind the proverb, 'All that glitters is not gold.' So, we must not judge people by their appearance only. In fact, morality is the most important thing in a gentleman. By morality I mean those virtues which are traditionally accepted such as honesty, humility, kindness, politeness, obedience and generosity. It is important for one to be trusted by others, one must not make empty promises. One should not be proud too. Pride is a manifestation of ignorance—a lack of self-restraint and intelligence.

Reflecting on his surroundings, an individual will find himself worth nothing in this world. In other words, he must be humble. Humility involves the willingness to receive advice, to improve oneself and to accept truth. A gentleman should also be kind. He should love his neighbours, his parents and his friends. Of course, offering a seat to the aged is no more than a necessity. He should be polite to everyone too. The words 'Sorry' and 'Thank you' should be used more often. A gentleman should also be generous. To give alms to the poor is one of his obligations. Generosity should be practised without the expectation of rewards. Besides all these qualities, a gentleman should have the spirit to work.

Some people pretend to be gentlemen. They are hypocrites and are the worst kind of human beings. Their sweet smiling faces, proper manners, mask hearts full of venom. Their pretence is treachery indeed. We should beware of this kind of people. However, to distinguish the real from the false gentleman, we have to judge carefully, not only appearances but all other aspects of the man.

The present world is in turmoil. I expect this confusion to be corrected and improved if all men behave like gentlemen.

By Chung Ngai Sang (Form 3C)

A LOYAL DOG

Michael Lo (Form 1B)

Once upon a time, there lived a prince and his wife who lived happily in a castle up on a hill. Unluckily, his wife died while giving birth to a boy. From then on he loved this child very much.

This prince loved to hunt. He had a hound which he loved very much and whenever he went out to hunt, he brought it with him. One day, the dog was lost. The prince rode through the forest, but could not find it. In despair, he rode back home.

To his surprise, he found his beloved dog at the gate to welcome him. But the hound was all covered with blood. Suddenly, it occurred to him that the dog might have killed his child. So, he rushed into the room where he had left his son. He could not find the baby, and the room was all covered with blood. Suspecting that the dog had killed the child, he slew it.

He was about to leave the room, when he suddenly heard the scream of a baby. He quickly looked all over the room. At last he found his child under the bed, crying. He cuddled him in his arms and kissed him lovingly. Then a servant hurried into the room, telling the prince that a dead fox had been found in the garden.

Realising that his dog had killed the fox to protect his child, the prince felt very sad for killing it. He then built a splendid tomb for the dog, and in his bedroom, he kept a statue of the brave, faithful hound.

This story tells us that whenever we do something, we must think carefully before we do it.

SUCCESS AND FAILURE

Sammy Chan (Form 2A)

Everybody wants to lead a prosperous life but many a person leads a miserable one. Obviously, one who possesses knowledge, confidence and constancy, and has undergone peril and hardship has better chances of succeeding in life. Those who are lazy or who have no confidence will fail.

When we fail, we ought not to lose our confidence. Experience is what we can obtain from failure. Besides, experience will lead us to the road of success. If we persistently make attempts, we may achieve success eventually.

For instance, Dr. Sun Yat-sen exerted all his efforts to effect the national revolution. He failed several times but he did not give up. Finally, in the year 1911, he succeeded and erected a strong nation thereafter. You may also have heard about the story of the spider which spun its web seven times. Six times the web was destroyed by a tempest. At the seventh attempt, the spider did succeed in spinning a web which could stand the fierce wind. Slothful people ought to be ashamed of themselves on hearing this story.

There is no difficult task in this world. Even an insect, the spider, had patience and perseverance. We, human beings, who belong to the highest form of life, should achieve more than the insects.

We must always bear in mind that life is a constant struggle. Our success or failure will depend on our diligence.



It was a dark night. The weather was bitterly cold and the sky was cloudy. Outside my window the rain came pouring down like a river. The wind was very strong.

The clock struck eleven. Everybody was sound asleep. I was unable to sleep and sat idly with a book in my hands. Big drops of rain fell on the window panes. Suddenly a blast of wind broke one of them. I stood up and tried to close the window in my room. After a hard struggle I managed to close it. By then I was soaking wet from head to foot.

In the street the lights were dim and I could not see very far. Everything was as silent as a grave. Only the wind and the rain were dancing and shouting for joy, for they had conquered this cold world. At times I saw cars pass by at a high speed. Suddenly there was a shadow moving in a corner down below the street. At first I thought I was imagining things, but it turned out to be an old hawker. He was shouting for help.

Behind him a window opened and I could hear the voice of a woman yelling, "You, old man, do you know what time it is now? Don't try to disturb us. Go somewhere else, or else I will call for a policeman!" Then the window was closed. And so he left.

When he was crossing the road, he suddenly fell powerless on the ground. No immediate help could be given to him. I tried to call someone to help him. The servant got up unwillingly, for it was still far from light. When I went back to the window, a horrible sight met my eyes. A car had already run over him. I thought I had committed a serious mistake. Why did I not go out to help him quickly? At that time the driver had already phoned for an ambulance. The old man was still lying in the middle of the road. A few minutes later the ambulance came and the old hawker was taken to the hospital. After they had all gone away, all was silent again except for the sound of the rain still beating on my window pane.

The morning sun shone on my face and I tried to get up but I couldn't, for I had caught a bad cold. Outside my window I could see the sun shining brightly high up in the sky. Everything was different from that of last night—a horrible night which I will never forget.

Mak Ying Kay (F. 1E)

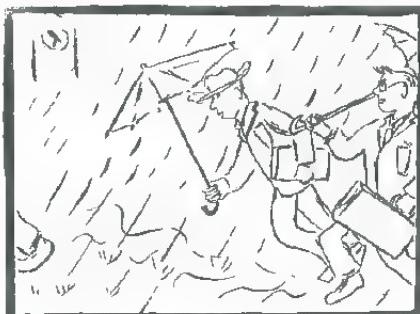
A RAINY DAY

Yesterday when I was on my way home, I discovered that scudding clouds had covered the sky. I knew that it would soon rain. I was happy for it had not rained for a long time, and we were suffering from water shortage. It would surely solve our water problem. God seemed to have had mercy on us.

When I reached home I saw the sky split by a flash of lightning. Then an enormous thunder rang out. As the dying echoes faded away, it began to rain. The rain poured so heavily on the ground that I could distinctly hear its beat. The rhythm of the rain seemed to me a tender melody, for I had not heard its rhythm for a long time. At that moment I was charmed by the enchanting melody. I was sure many people were having the same experience.

When the rain was no longer heavy, I decided to take a walk in the park to see what had become of the plants and flowers. When I reached the park, a beautiful sight came to my eyes. Flowers of many colours with butterflies flying about filled every corner of the park. The clean, fresh air made me forget all my troubles. After a while, a verdant path, partly beneath the trees and partly by the side of a meadow, led me to the cages with all kinds of feathered songsters. They seemed to welcome the rain with their songs, which were so sweet and tender that I paid no heed to any distraction. Suddenly, I was jolted to reality by a thunderous peal. The rain had become heavy again, so I hurried home.

Lam Pui Yick (F. 1A)



MY LIFE'S AMBITION

There are many careers, especially in a big city, for youths to adopt. Most of them would like to be doctors, scientists, and lawyers. But I prefer to be a teacher. Even though most people to-day know more than their ancestors, there are still many who do not have the chance to be educated. So, there is a great demand for more teachers.

Teachers play an important role in civilizing the human race. They educate the youngsters who are at first ignorant. When these youngsters grow up, some of them take up the post of teaching and in this way mankind is able to progress. A teacher is like a lighthouse in the sea that shows the right way.

Unlike people of other professions, a teacher's work does not end with the dismissal bell. Besides giving lessons in classrooms and correcting exercise books, he has to be a teacher all the time. He has to set an example for the students who are apt to follow what the teacher whom they admire usually does. He has to be upright, honest, and just, for students are extremely sensitive to partiality displayed by their teachers.

In order to be an excellent teacher, he has to deepen and broaden his field of knowledge every day since the world is progressing every second. Time and tide wait for no man. He has to catch up, or he will be out of date.

Above all, a teacher must love his pupils and be patient. Without these qualities he can never be successful.

It cannot be denied that a teacher does not have as lucrative an income as a business man. But the teacher actually gains more. When a teacher sees his students succeed in their school work, or later on in society, the joy he feels can hardly be expressed in black and white. What more will he hope for when the seedling he has planted grows up to be a tall tree which bears good fruit? Money is, after all, not everything in this life.

A teacher is a highly respected member of the community. What he says is almost taken to be as true as steel. After he has accumulated teaching experience, a teacher is able to write books on education. In this way, he may become famous and, at the same time, benefit others.

Indeed, teachers cannot be left out of society and there is an urgent need for them. I shall therefore try my best to prepare myself for this position by enlarging my field of knowledge and building up a good character.

Brendon Chiu Jut Chung (F. 4)

THE POPULATION "EXPLOSION" IN HONG KONG

In 1949, when the Communists took over the Chinese mainland, thousands of landowners, capitalists, officials of the Nationalist Government, together with their families, poured into the tiny Colony of Hong Kong, where they hoped to find security. As a result there was a meteoric rise in the population of Hong Kong, and the "population bomb" was touched off. Even after the so-called Bamboo Curtain came into being, Chinese refugees kept rushing in, in large numbers, legally or illegally. Now these people are mostly farmers and factory workers, and the reason for coming here can be seen from what one Chinese inn-keeper told me: "You see every person coming here (China) from Hong Kong wears a watch, a gold ring or other pieces of jewellery. Look at the brand-new suits and clothes, too, of these people. I wish I could live there. I have applied, but....."

Anyhow this unlimited inflow of refugees, together with the high local birth rate, has made Hong Kong the most densely populated place in the world—three million and seven hundred thousand people in 382 square miles. Problems have naturally arisen with it. The chief of these are the housing and water problems. Most of the people live in pre-war buildings, where very often fifty or more tenants crowd together in one floor. Thousands find their way to the hills where they erect make-shift shelters. But even there they cannot find peace. They never know when their homes will be blown down by typhoons, washed away by rain-water, or demolished by the government. They may go to work in the morning and come back in the evening to find their homes gone. Fortunately, unemployment is not very serious in Hong Kong. In fact, factories cannot find enough workers in spite of the huge population.

The government is trying its best to keep the population down. Illegal immigrants are sent back where they come from. Though this practice is criticised as inhumane by many people all over the world, it is still going on. Huge housing schemes are planned and carried out year after year. With the completion of the Shek Pik Reservoir, and with the water supply from China, the danger of serious water shortage, is gone.

But, a lot remains to be done to provide suitable accommodations for the growing population.

Kong King Leung (F. 4)

Teaching Staff Primary Sections



Front row: (left to right) Miss Mary Chu, Miss Catherine Wu, Miss Beatrice Young, Miss Miriam Ng, Miss Janie Cheng, Miss Gabriella Tse (Headmistress), Mr. Joseph Carter (Supervisor), Miss Christina Chu, Miss Cecilia Wong, Miss Ho Fu Sang, Miss Mary Mak, Miss Teresa Lau
2nd row: Miss Christina Au-yerung, Miss Mary Wong, Miss Angela Chan, Miss Julia Lo, Miss Susie Chiu, Miss Winnie Ling, Miss Teresa Leung, Miss Joann Chan, Miss Daisy Young, Miss Rita Sinn, Miss Agnes Fong, Miss Lan Lai Fook, Miss Philomena Wong, Miss Teresa Liu, Miss Sylvia Chan, Miss Henry Tang, Miss Wong Shiu Ru.
Back row: Mr. Law Sung Yick, Mr. Poon Wah Cheung, Mr. Alfred Tse, Mr. William Tam, Mr. Yu Wang Sang, Mr. Wu Tien Choi, Mr. Poon Wah Lam, Mr. Ko Si Lim, Mr. Gurcharan Singh, Mr. Robert Hong, Mr. Tee Hon Ling, Mr. Francis Wong, Mr. Daniel Lu, Miss Kwan Yee Hing, Miss Evans Chan.

THE STUDENT BODY (Primary Sections)
1963-64



P. 6A a.m.

Miss C. Chu



P. 6A p.m.

Mr. S. C. Chow



P. 6B a.m.

Mr. F. Y. Choi



P. 6B p.m.

Mr. K. P. Kwok



P. 6C a.m.

Mr. R. Hong



P. 6C p.m.

Mr. H. L. Tse



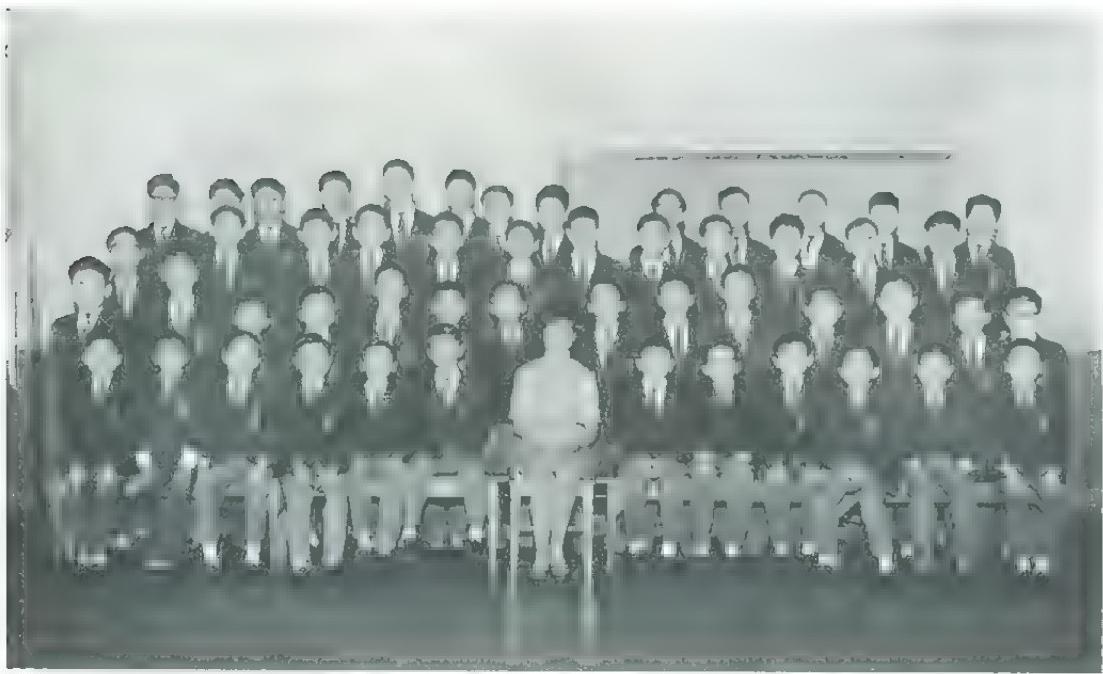
P. 5A a.m.

Mr. A. Ng



P. 5A p.m.

Miss A. Shum



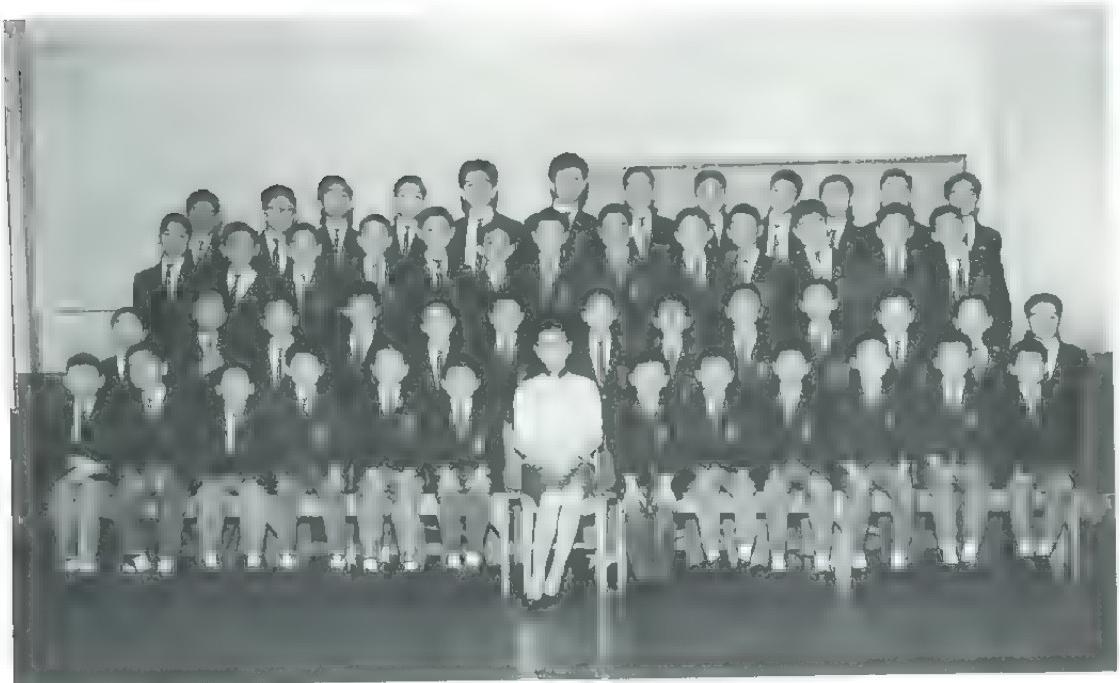
P. 5B a.m.

Miss S. Chiu



P. 5B p.m.

Miss L. F. Lai



P. 5C a.m.

Miss M. Ng



P. 5C p.m.

Mr D Lam



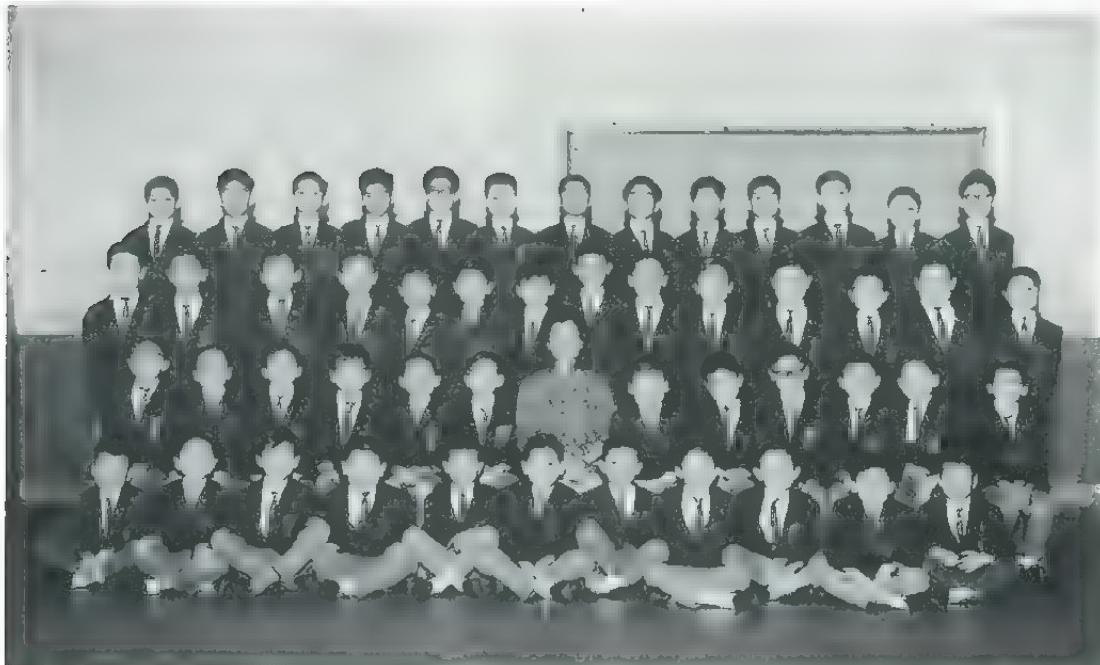
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Miss W. Mak



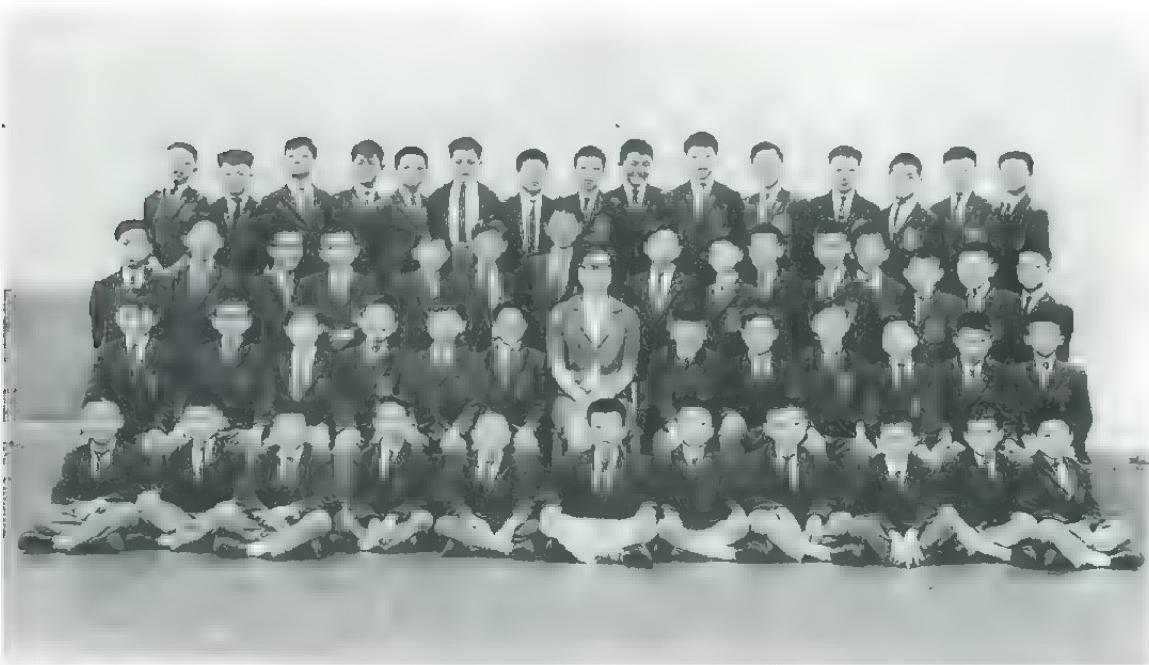
P. 4A p.m.

Miss P. Wong



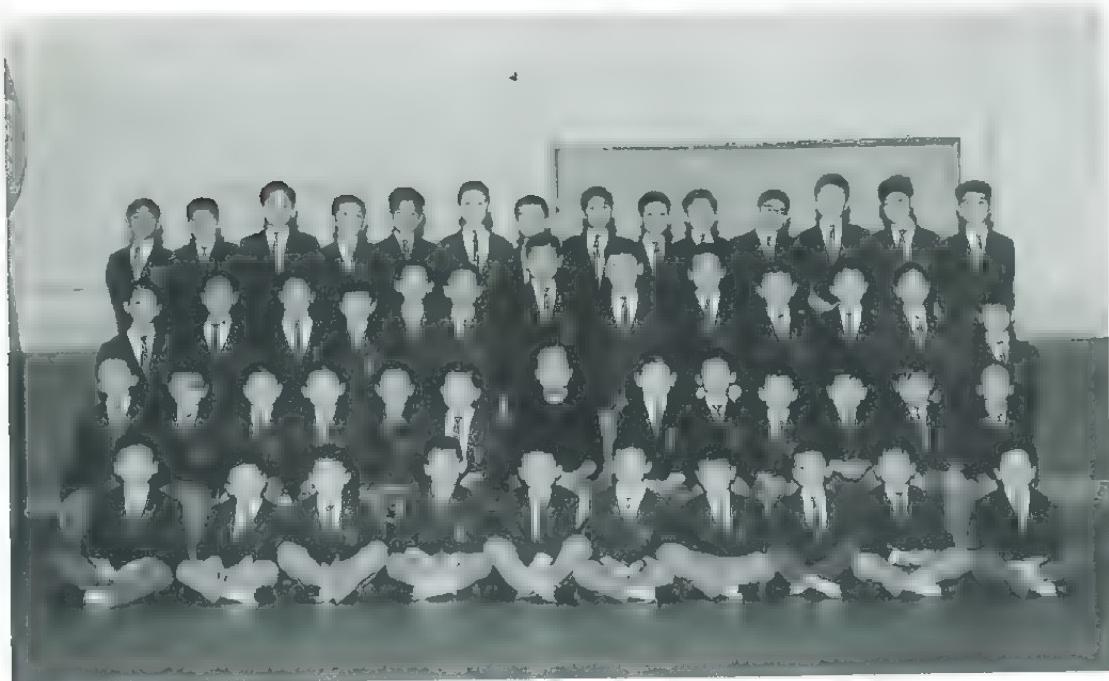
P. 4B a.m.

Miss B. Yeung



P. 4B p.m.

Miss M. Mak



P. 4C a.m.

Miss A. Tse



P. 4C p.m.

Mr. A. Poon



P. 3A a.m.

Miss A. Fong



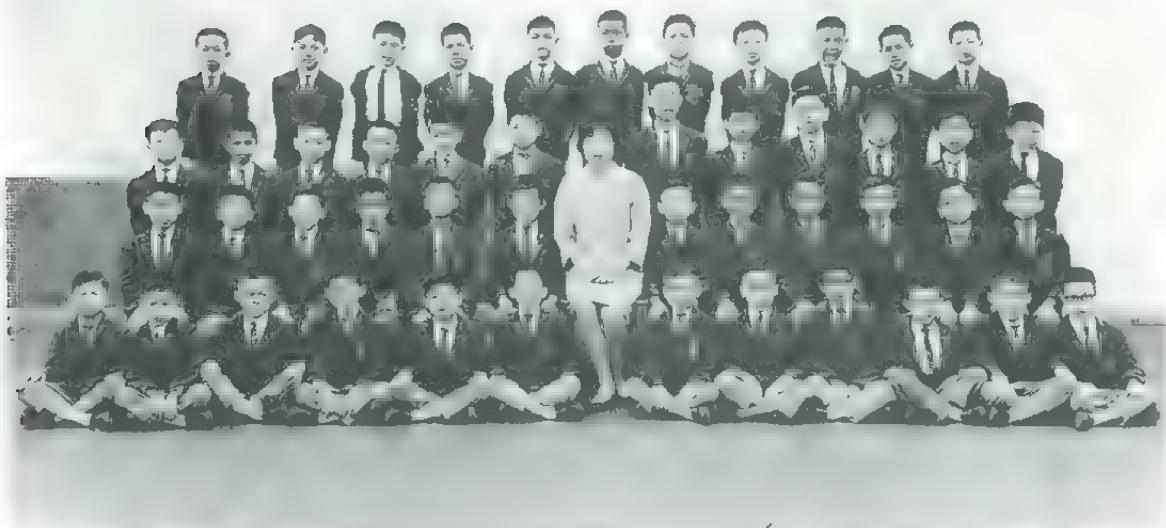
P. 3A p.m.

Miss A. Chau



P. 3B a.m.

Miss A. Fong



P. 3B p.m.

Miss N. Y. Lee



P. 3C a.m.

Miss J. Cheng



P. 3C p.m.

Miss M. Chu



P. 2A a.m.

Miss T. Leung



P. 2A p.m.

Miss T. Lau



P. 2B a.m.

Miss D. Young



P. 2B p.m.

Miss C. Wu



P. 2C a.m.

Miss J. Chan



P. 2C p.m.

Miss E. Lui



P. 2D p.m.

Miss T. Lui



P. 2E p.m.

Miss M. Leong



P. IAX a.m.

Mrs. E. Tien



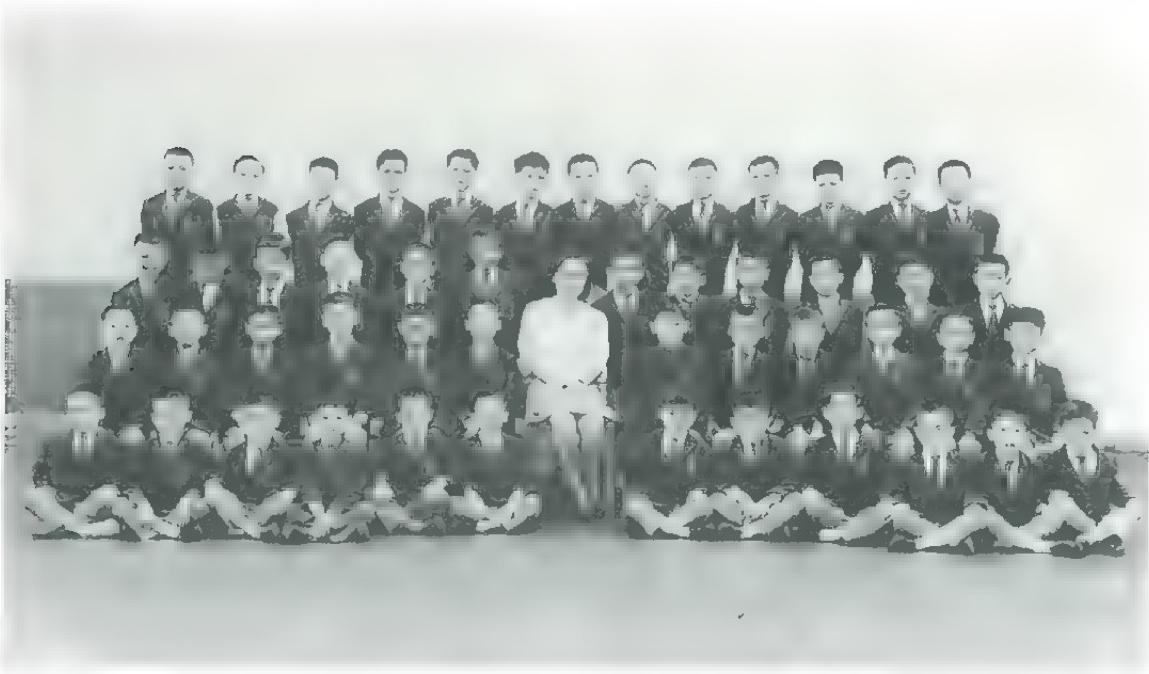
P. IAX p.m.

Miss S. R. Wong



P. IAY a.m.

Miss R. Tam



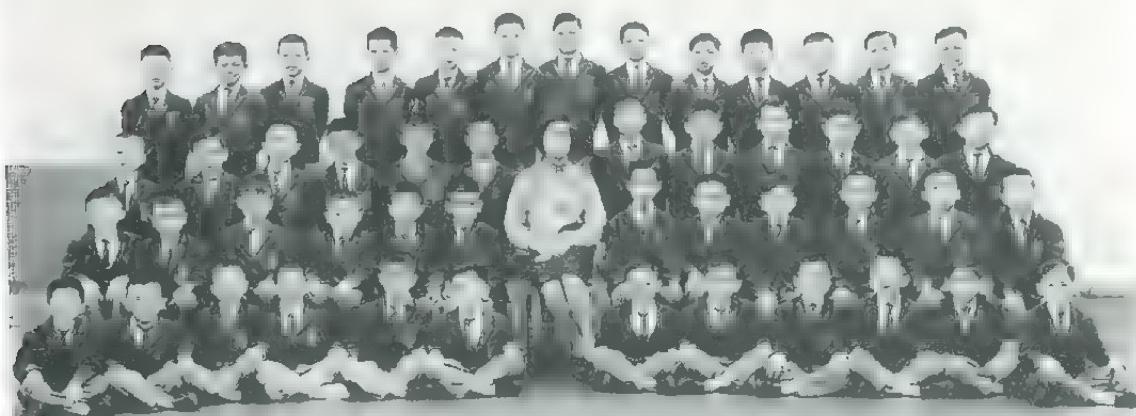
P. IAY p.m.

Miss T. Poon



P. 1AZ a.m.

Miss C. Wong



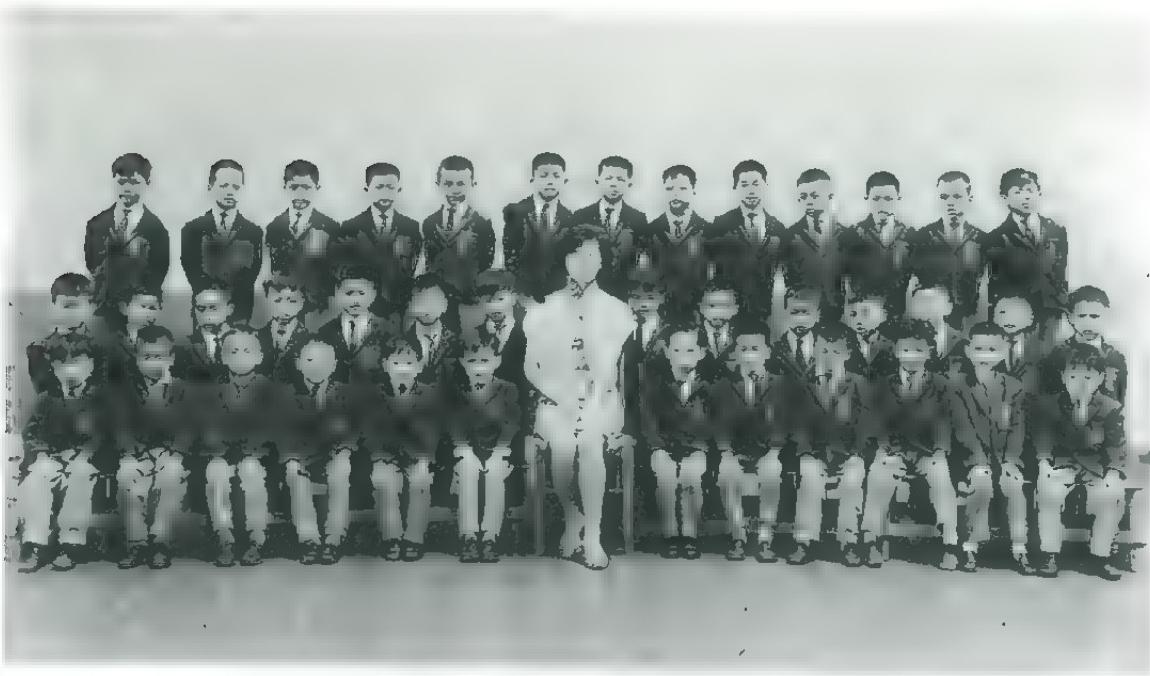
P. 1AZ p.m.

Miss D. Ko



P. 1AC p.m.

Miss T. Chan



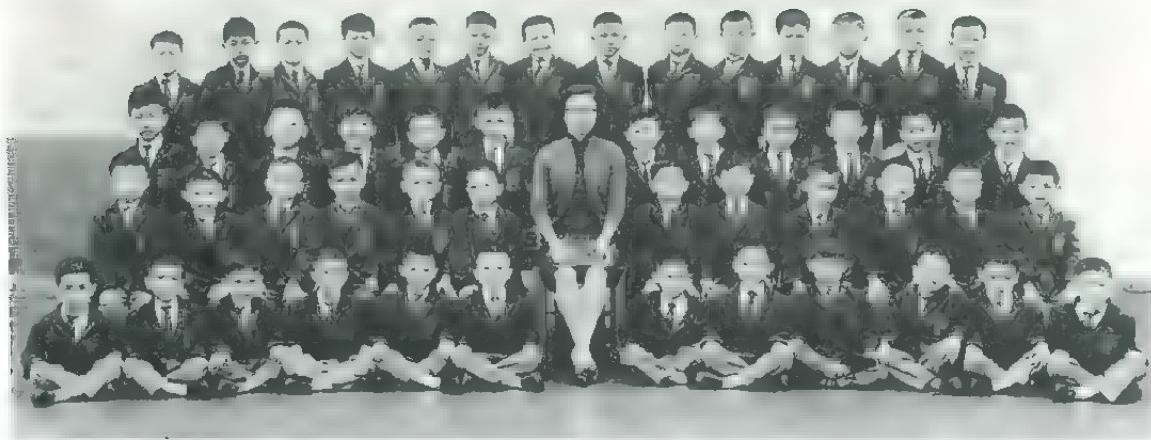
P. 1BC p.m.

Miss N. Tam



P. 1BD p.m.

Miss R. Lau



P. 1BX p.m.

Miss Y. H. Kwan



P. 1BY p.m.

Miss I. Fung

Heath Is Better Than Wealth

"Health is better than Wealth". We must remember this sentence. If you want to have a happy life, your body must be healthy. If you want your work to be good, your body must be healthy too. We must not be weak and ill. We must be a very brave, strong and hard working fellow.

Especially the young men, their bodies are growing and developing, like a seed that begins to grow; we must love it and keep it in good condition so that it grows very well and becomes strong.

We need a healthy body if we want to improve our work and skill. You can think clearly: If a person wants to be a rich man, he must work hard. If he works hard all the time, he can be a rich person. But he only knows work. He does not know health is better than wealth. His body becomes weak and at last ill. All the time he cannot work. On the other hand, a poor man has a healthy body. He can work and earn money. Therefore he can live happily with his wife and children.

Some of the schoolboys do not love their bodies and keep themselves healthy. Later, they cannot memorize as much and quickly as before. They cannot pay good attention to the teachers' instruction during lessons. They cannot improve their work. They are always ill. It is very difficult for them to improve their skill and work.

Therefore, we should keep ourselves healthy. We must not neglect our health. We must do a lot of exercise every day to improve our bodily health.

*Yu Sek On
Primary 6A p.m.*

The Clever Servant

There was once a man who liked to drink wine very much. One day he wanted to go to another city, he said to his servant before going, "I have a bottle of wine and a hen. When I've gone, you must not drink the wine and eat the hen, for the wine is poisonous. If you drink it you will die." And he started his journey.

The servant knew that this was not true, because he knew that his master was very selfish. After the man had gone the servant drank the wine and ate the hen. At that night, after drinking he slept soundly.

The master returned in the morning. He could not find the hen and the wine. So he was very angry. He scolded him, "Why did you drink the wine and eat the hen? Why don't you obey my order?" But the servant replied, "When you were away a fox came into the house and ate the hen. I was afraid you would scold me, so I wanted to die and drank the bottle of wine." As he heard this he was very angry, but had nothing to say.

*Wong Piu Ming
Primary 5A a.m.*

My Favourite Hobby

Whenever I have finished my home-work and have no special place to go, I always take out my scrap-book and look at my collection of dog pictures. This is my favourite hobby.

When I was quite small I liked dogs very much. My mother gave me many pictures and drawings of dogs. So I started to collect them. Now I have more than two hundred pictures of dogs. Some of them are coloured pictures. There are pictures of large dogs, small dogs, fat dogs, and thin dogs.

The picture that I like best is that of a St. Bernard dog. This picture is coloured. The dog's hair looks very smooth and clean. The dog itself looks very grand too.

It is very nice looking at the lovely picture of the dogs, but I hope that one day, I can have a real St. Bernard dog for my own.

*David Wong Tsun Yin
Primary 6C p.m.*

My Family

There are five persons in my family, namely; my parents, my grandmother, younger brother and myself.

My father is working in the Singer Sewing Machine Company and my mother is a civil servant. My grandmother is sixty-six years old and she is the oldest member in the family. She stays at home every day looking after my younger brother and me.

My younger brother's name is Raymond. He is four years old. And is studying in the Hong Kong Maria Kindergarten. He is a good boy and I like to play with him very much. I share the same bedroom with my brother.

We live in a flat in Conduit Road. There are bedrooms, one living room, one dining room, a kitchen and two bathrooms.

We have a television, a radio a refrigerator and two air conditioners in my house.

*Cedrio Tetzel
Primary 4C a.m.*



My pet

My pet's name is Duchess. It is seven months old. It is a poodle. It has black hair. It stays in my bedroom. Every morning I take it out for a long walk. After that I teach it how to sit. When I come back from school I feed my dog. After that I take it for a walk in the park. Then I go home for dinner.

After dinner I go to bed and bring my pet to my room, and go to sleep. Then in the morning I take it for a walk and feed it. Then I go to school. I hope some day I can bring it to a pet show.

*Anselmo Segaspi
Primary 5B a.m.*

A Storm

In Hong Kong the typhoon season starts from April to October. Some of them are very strong and destructive. When the typhoon is near Hong Kong the fishermen are very frightened, because the typhoon may destroy their boats.

Last Thursday typhoon Ruby attacked Hong Kong. When typhoon signal number one was hoisted, the wind was not very strong. But when typhoon signal number five was up we had no school and all the pupils went home. The cars, buses and trams were full of people. All the offices were closed too. There were many people running to and fro in the streets.

When the typhoon was near Hong Kong, the wind got stronger. The sky was covered with dark clouds. Heavy rain poured down from the sky and the streets were flooded. The trees trembled and all traffic stopped. The roads were empty. No one could be seen in the streets. Window panes were broken. Rocks fell down from hills and crashed the huts at the foot of them. Many people got hurt and some died of injury.

After the typhoon the streets were full of refuse and everything was in a mess.

Lau Tak Yiu
Primary 6B. a.m.

My Pet

I have a pet which is a rabbit. Its name is Donald. Donald is a white rabbit. It has a pair of long ears. Its eyes are red. It has a tail which is very short. Its legs are long and its hands are short. It can run very fast.

It eats vegetables and cabbages.

Father built it a hutch, which is green and big. Father bought it from the market when it was young.

I like it very much and play with it every night. Sometimes I take it out for a walk.

Once when we were walking along the street, it ran very fast and fell into a deep pit. I did not know how to help it to come out. It jumped about in the pit and made a great noise. I ran home and took a long stick. It came out of the pit by the help of the long stick.

Tam Shiu Tong
Primary 5A p.m.

Fishing

1. The sun is in the sky.
2. The sea is blue.
3. There are many fish in the sea.
4. The boat is on the sea.
5. There are three men in the boat.
6. A man is standing in the boat.
7. A man is holding a bowl.
8. A man is holding a fish.

Lee Po On
Primary 3B p.m.

My School

My school is called Raimondi College. It is a lofty building near the garden, and there are plenty of trees outside. From the top of the building, we can have a clear sight of the harbour.

My school is a building of fourteen storeys, and is divided into two sections.—The primary section and the secondary section. The primary section occupies the classrooms from the ground floor to the seventh floor in which there are two playgrounds and the secondary section from the eighth to the top floor. There is a set of spiral stairs in the ninth floor which leads down to the ground floor of another building where the Principal's room, teacher's room, library and the school hall are.

We have many teachers in the school. They are all very kind to us and help us in our work. We also have good class-mates. They are unselfish, and are always ready to help any of their friends.

I like my school very much. I feel happy at the thought of my school. I always feel fortunate happy and cheerful when I am in my school.

*Lin Ho Fai
Primary 4A*

My Best Friend

I have a very good friend. He lives in Hong Kong. His name is Richard. He is tall with dark hair. His age is ten.

He likes to play tennis. I often play with him in the court. We like all kinds of outdoor games. During the summer holidays we sometimes went swimming and camping.

He is studying in New Method College in Primary Four. He is fond of reading. Arithmetic is his best subject.

He is kind-hearted and kind to everyone. I like to be his friend.

*Michal Wong
Primary 4B a.m.*

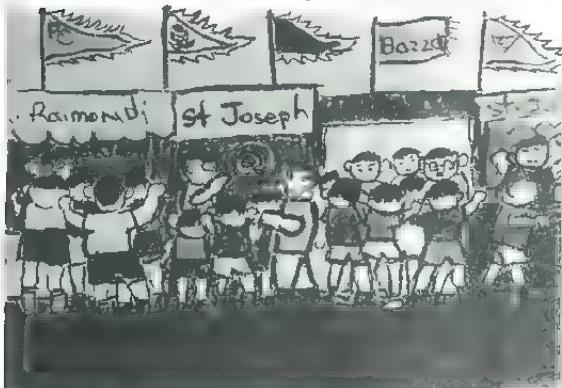
My Sister

I have a sister. Her name is Tse Ying Ha. She is thirteen years old. She is studying in St. Paul's Co-educational College. She is in Form 1A. She is smart, beautiful and good-mannered. She knows how to help mother. I like her very much.

*Tse Sik Huny
Primary 4A p.m.*



Pupils' Pictureque Pictures!



Bazaar

David Sun Tak-Kei P. 6A a.m.



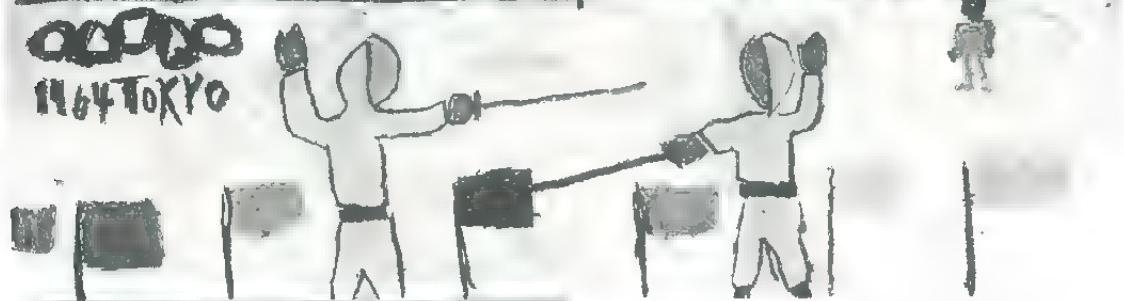
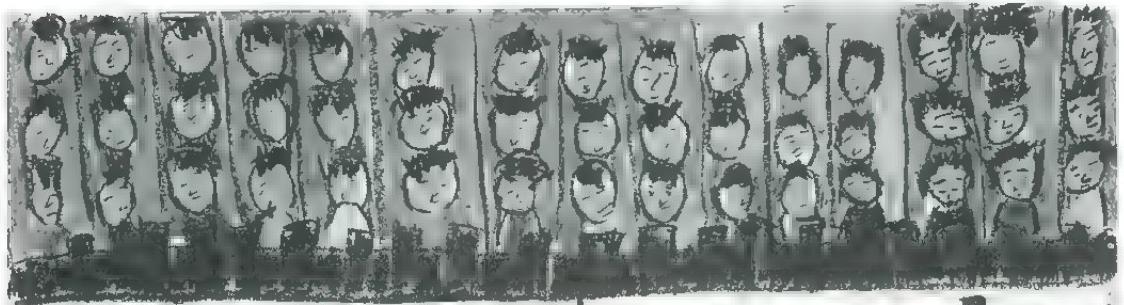
Book Cover Design

Law Tai Hung P. 6C a.m.

Market

James Michael Ko P. 6B a.m.



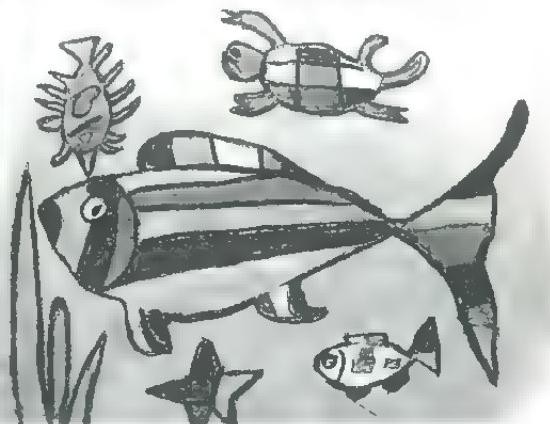


Fencing Kenneth Fung P. 5C p.m.



Picnic

Edward Wong P. 5A a.m.



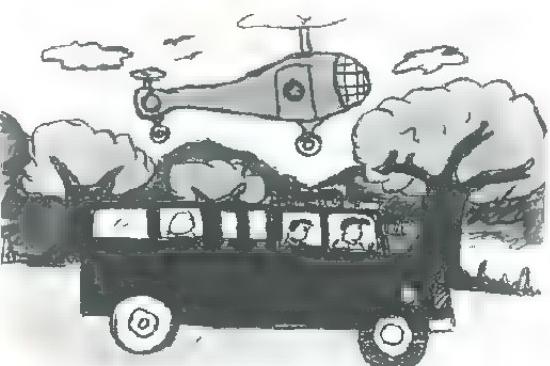
Fishes

陳祖佑 P. 2A p.m.



A dog

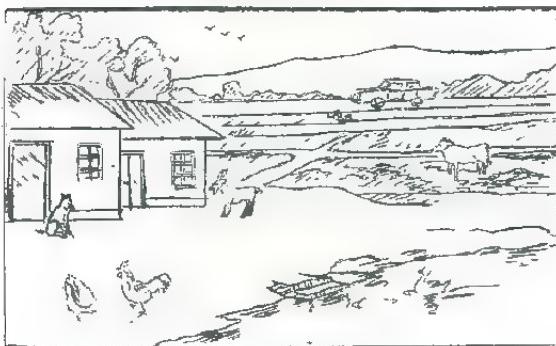
Ho Kai Yin P. 1AX p.m.



A Country Scene

冼偉超 P. 3A p.m.

COMPOSITION

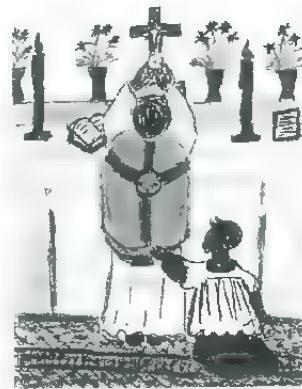


1. This is the picture of a village.
2. There is a pond in it.
3. The duck is swimming in the pond.
4. I can see a cow in the field.
5. The car is running along the road.
6. There are four birds in the sky.
7. They are flying over the trees.
8. The trees are at the back of the huts.
9. A dog is sitting down.
10. The goat is standing near one of the huts.
11. The hen is eating some corn.
12. The cock is not eating, it is walking.

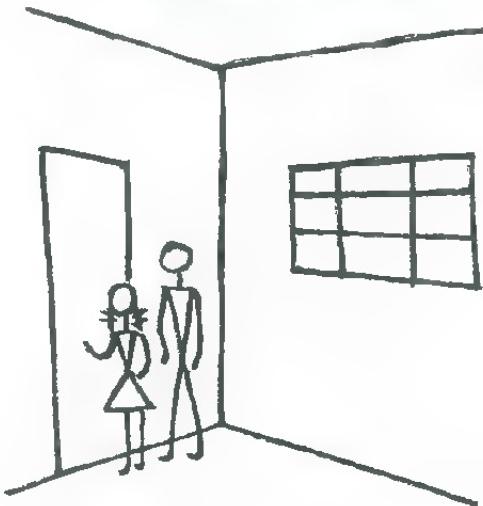
Carim Zoher P. 3A a.m.



Mother Ng Tak Man P. 4A p.m.



Mass Lam King Kung P. 4C p.m.



Where are Bill and Lily?

They are in a room.

They are standing at the door.

Connor Chan P. 2C a.m.



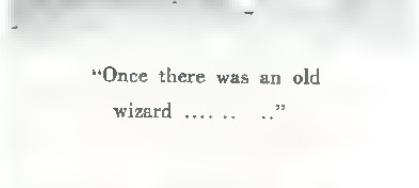
I like aeroplane. I want to go up
in the aeroplane.



I see the train. I want to have a
ride in the train.

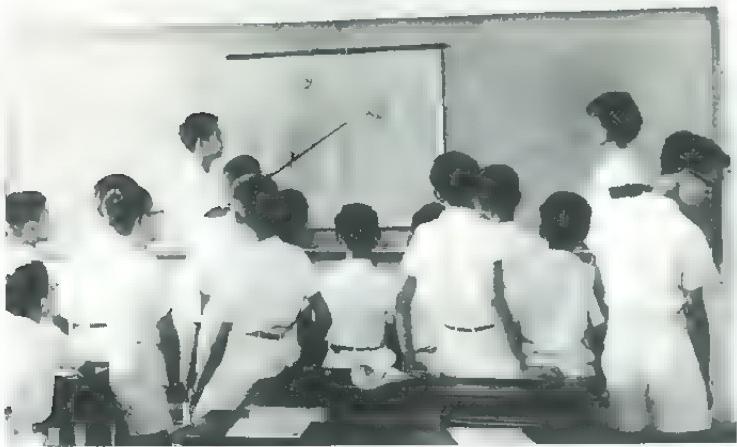
Anthony Joanolho P. 2A a.m.

Inside The Classroom



"You should cut
it like this"





In The Playground



“Hula Hoop



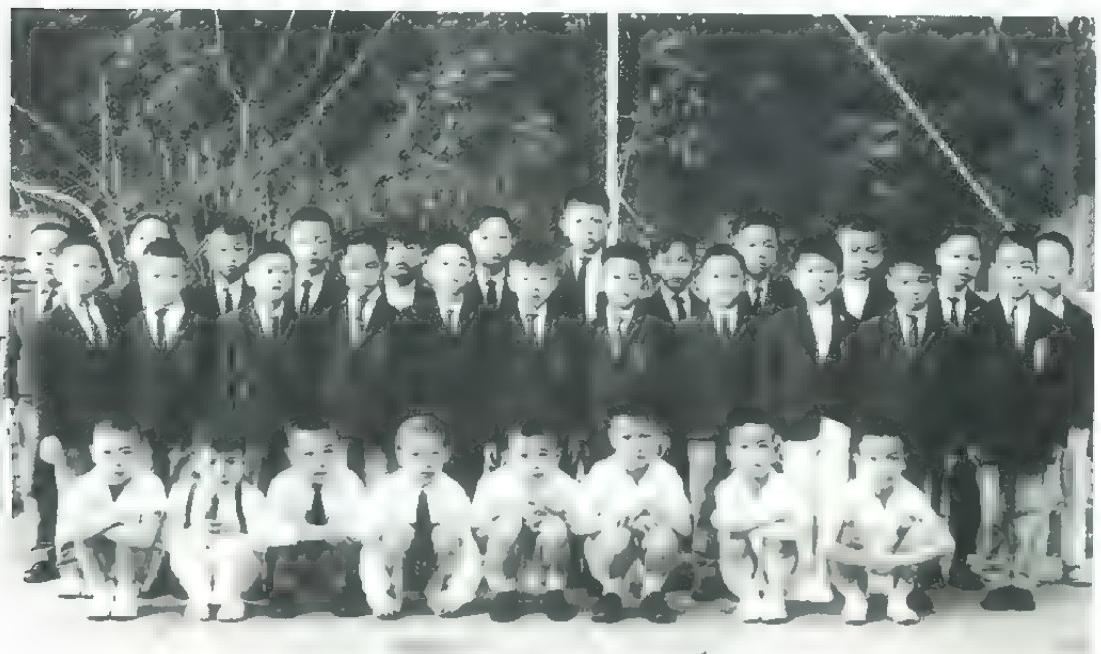
On The Stage



"..... and lead us not into
temptation"



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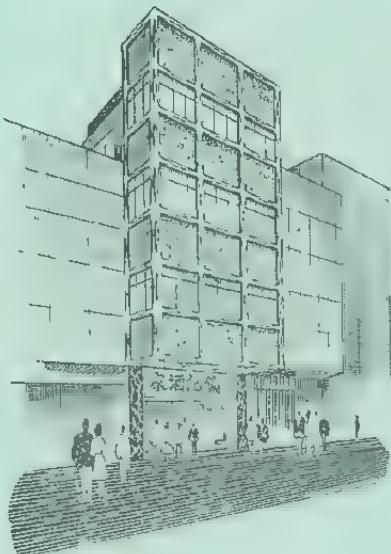
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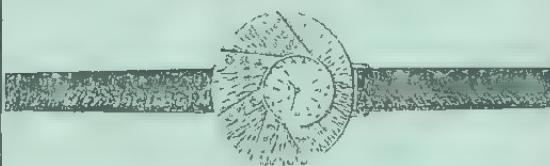
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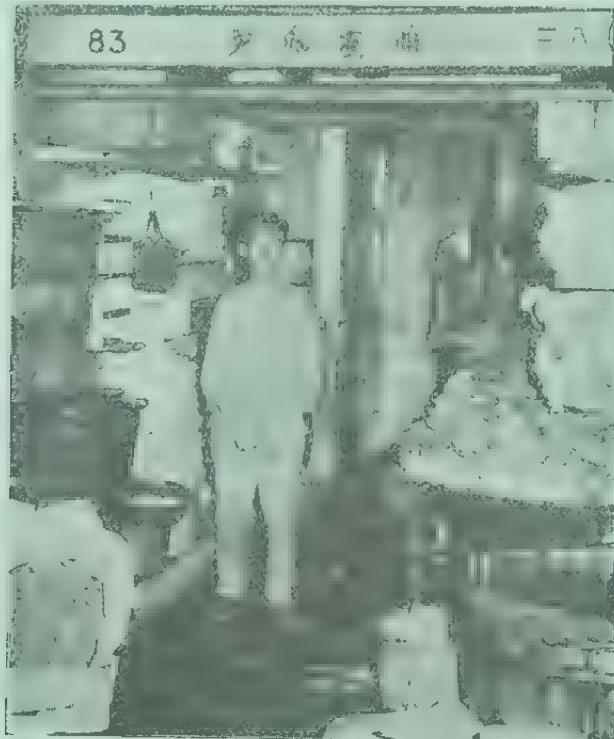
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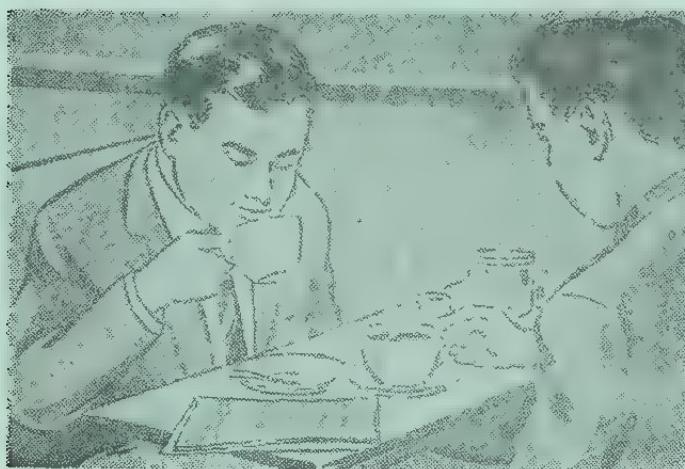
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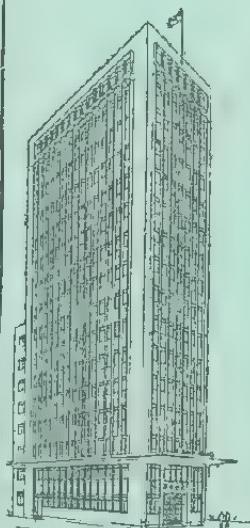
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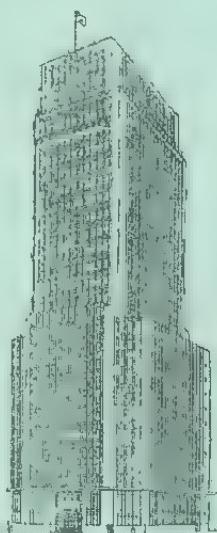
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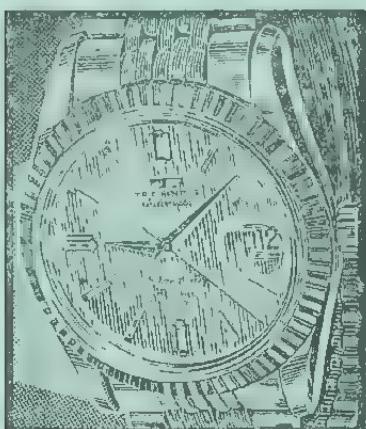
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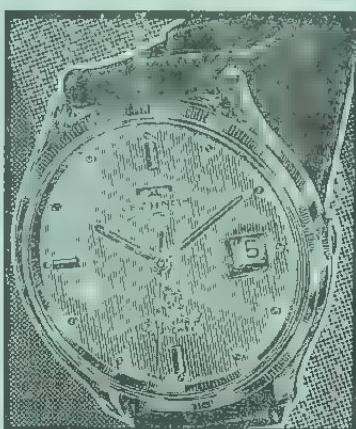


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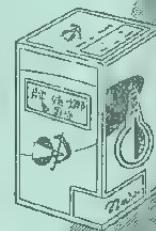
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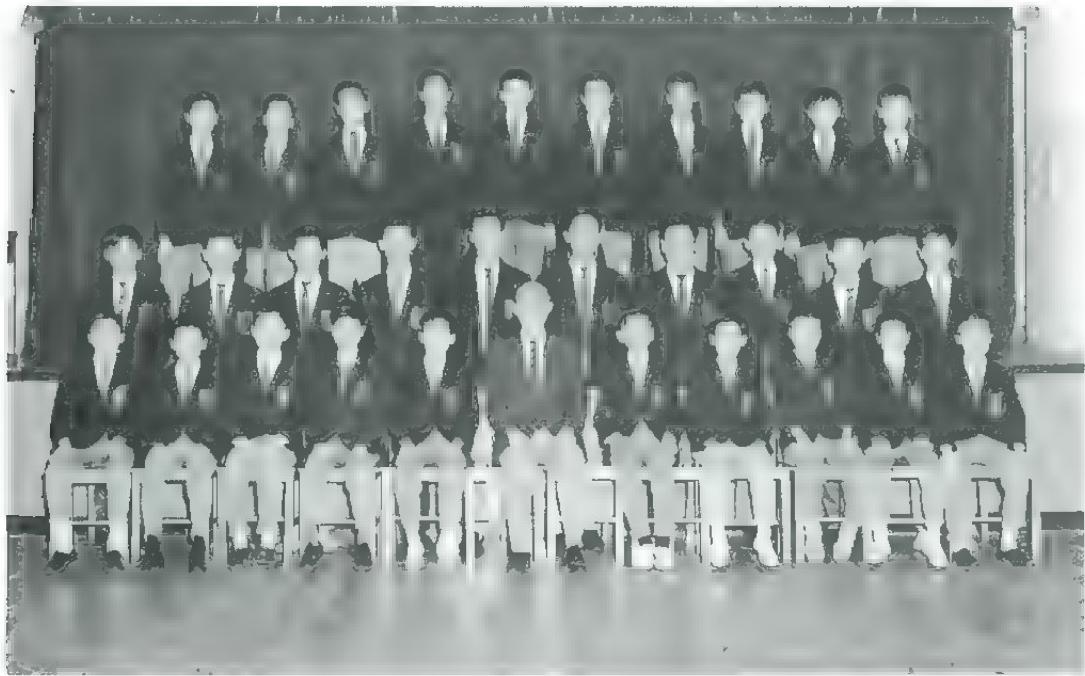
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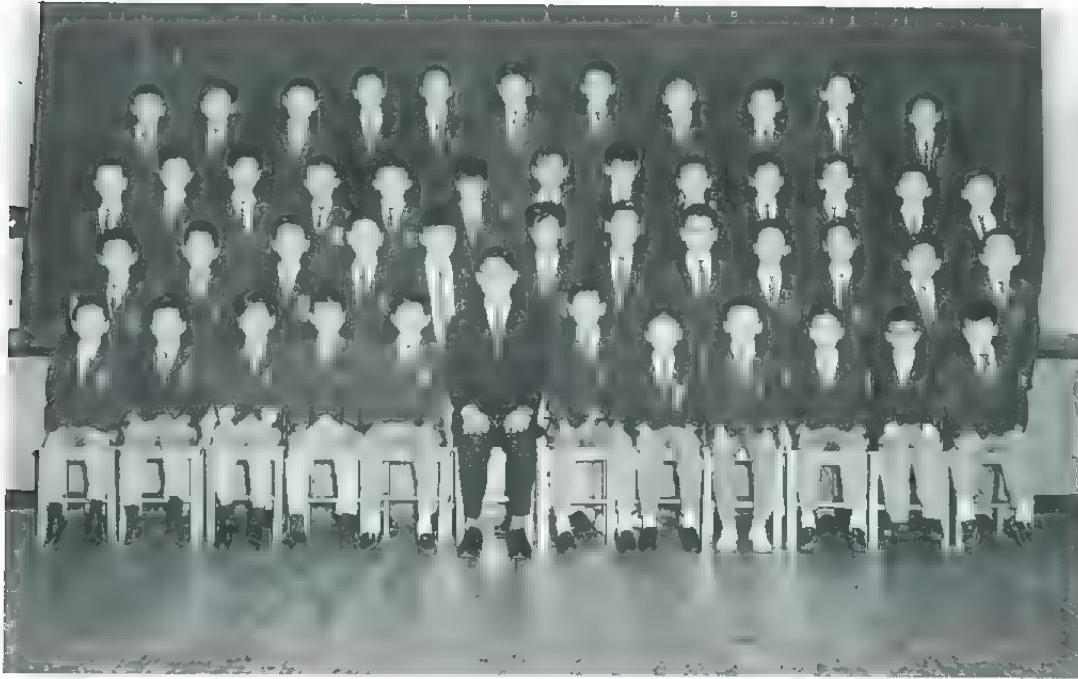
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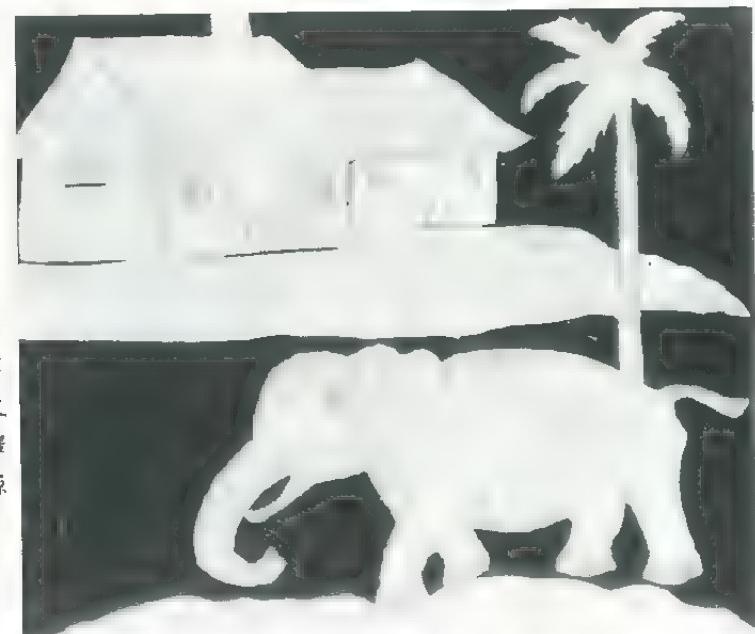
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人像

4 C 楊廷輝



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5 C 文耀源



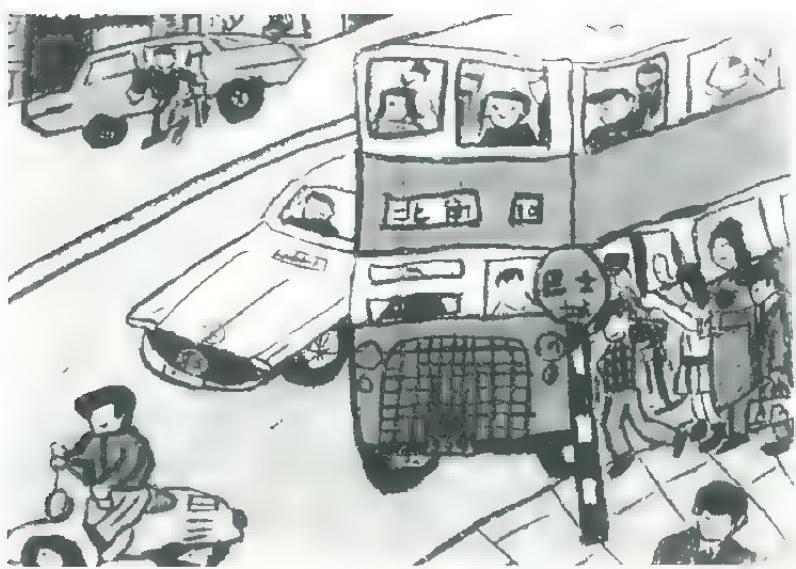
蝶

3 B 車顯達



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4 A 簡浩文



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2 A 龍德昌



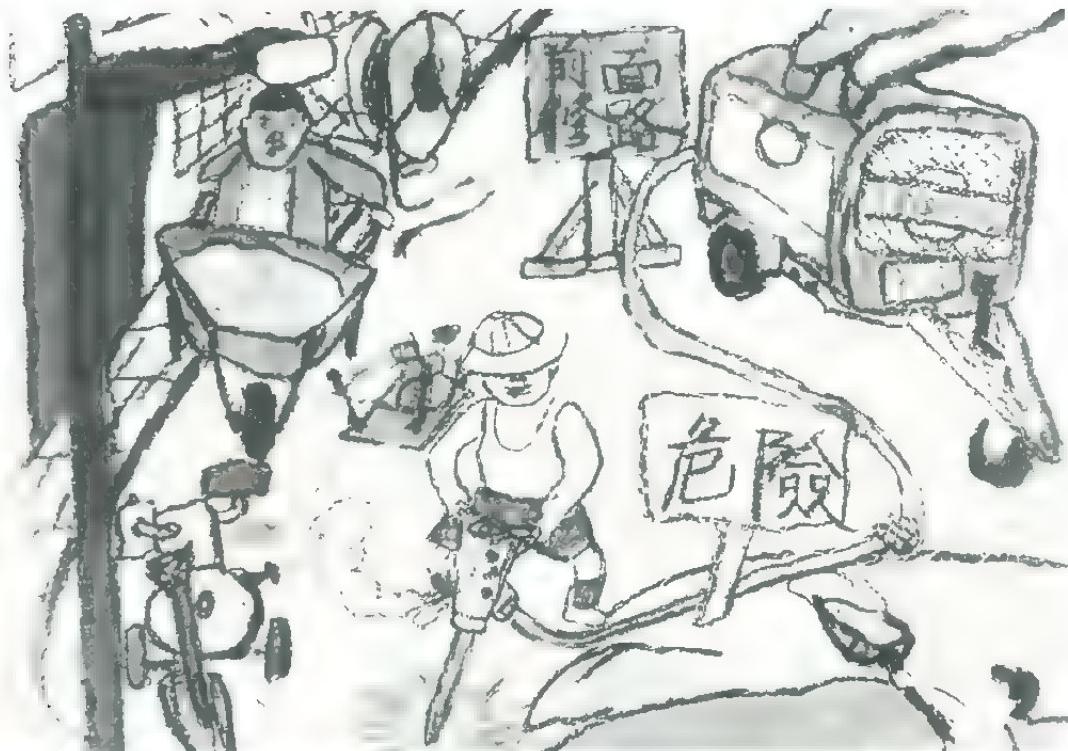
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修路

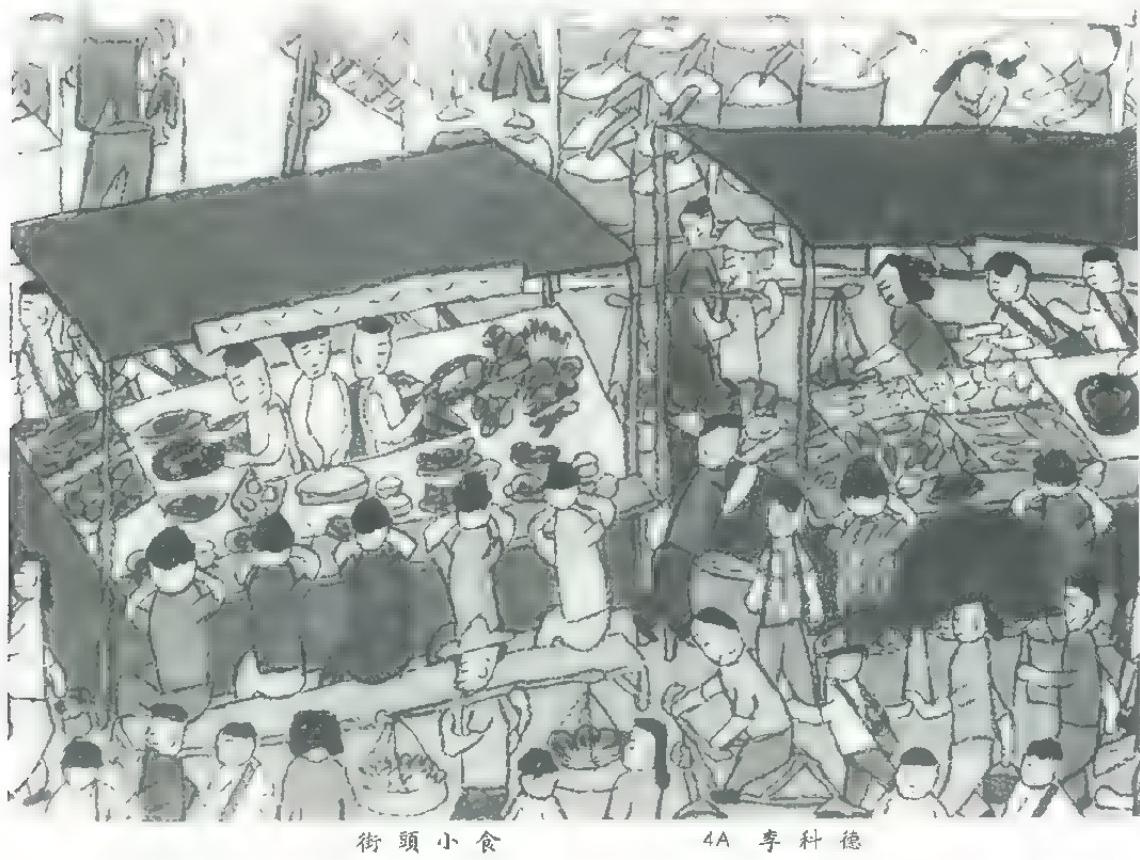
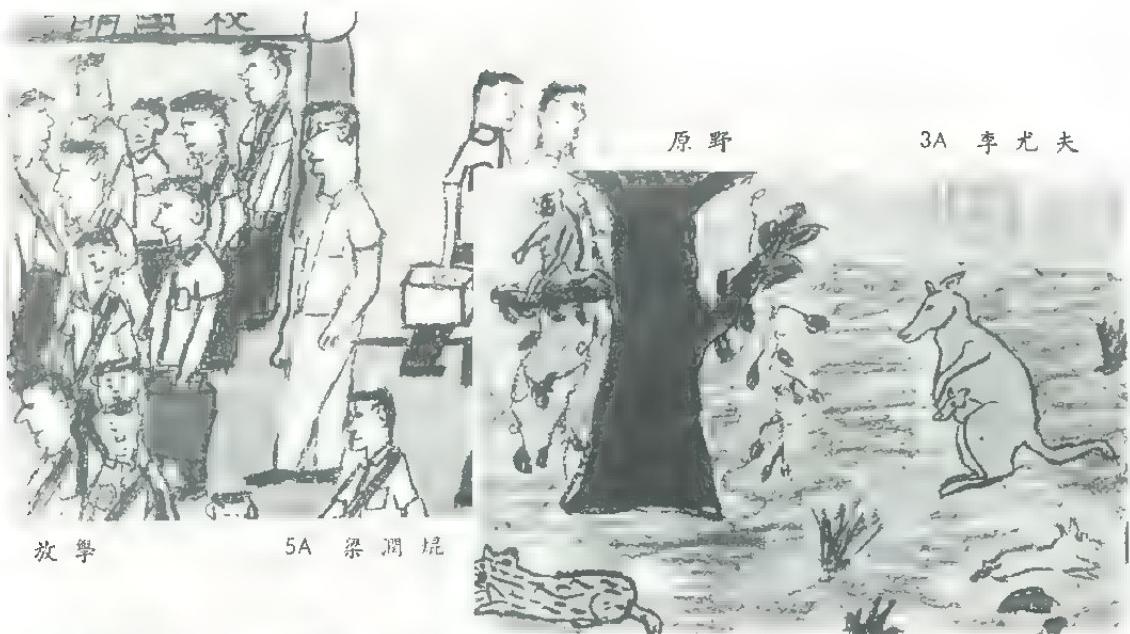
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6 A 劉解樑

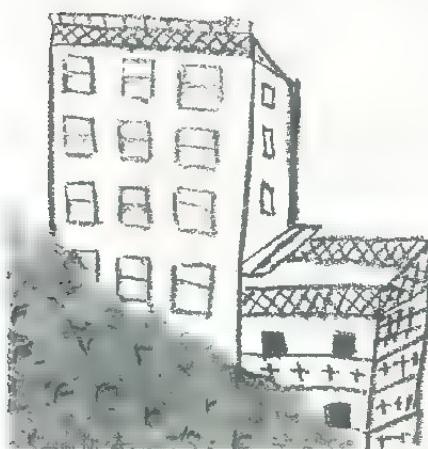






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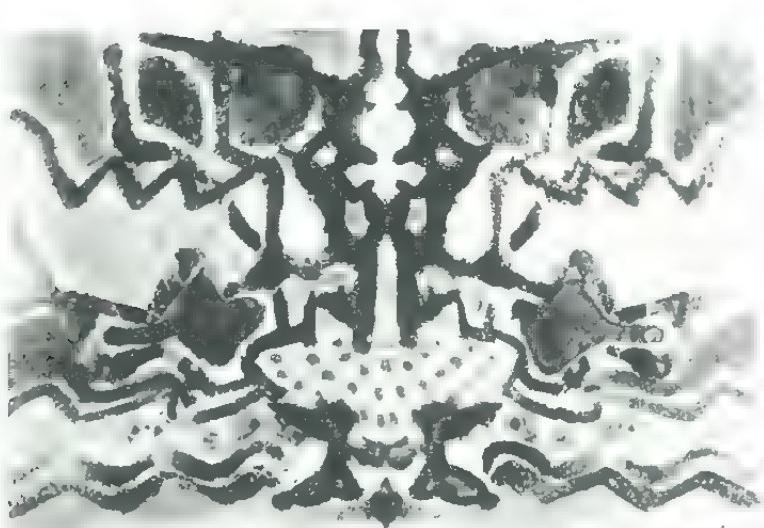
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An Awful Traffic Accident

I am a bus-conductor. Let me tell you the most horrible traffic accident that I have ever seen.

One day it was raining. The roads were muddy and entirely wet. There were many passengers waiting for bus at a bus-stop. When our bus had arrived there, I opened the door. A great many passengers got in. The bus was full. When the bus was running along Queen's Road it suddenly stopped, and unfortunately an old woman was knocked down by the bus. So I phoned to the police-station about the accident. Before long the badly-injured old woman was sent to the hospital.

黃福照
Primary 4C



Jack's Cricket-bat

As Jack's parents were rather poor, he did not get much money from his parents. He was very fond of playing cricket. But he had no bat of his own. So he made one out of a piece of wood.

He used his father's old saw and his pocket-knife to make one for himself. The bat was not big but he was very proud of it.

For the first time he scored twenty runs with it, which nobody else had ever scored. He was always boasted of what he had achieved marvellously with the bat made by him.

For the second time his competitor struck the ball in very swiftly. Jack hit it back with all his might. Crack! his bat broke. Nothing left in his hand but the handle of his bat. The blade had fiung off. Jack's pride, all of a sudden, changed into dejection.

Tam Ngai Shing
Primary 6C

My Best Friend-Peter

Peter is my neigbour. He is also my best friend. His father is a porter working at a railway-station. He has two sisters, four brothers and grand-parents. His mother died when he was still two. In their house, a very small wooden house, there live nine persons. His family are poor.

Peter is a very diligent boy. So everyone who knows him likes him very much. He works very hard at home. He does not mind helping other people.

One day his father was knocked down by a train, and was sent to the hospital. Since then his family have become poorer than ever been. Peter has to support his family in his father's place.

I am deeply sorry for what he has undergone!

Ko Oh Hung
Primary 5B

A Horrible Sight

It was a bitter, cold night. The street was dark and silent. I was shivering as I was walking along the road. Everybody was asleep. I was very sleepy so I walked more quickly. Suddenly a strange man appeared on my way. I was very much frightened. The man was very tall and wore an old hat. His eyes were very deep and looked very cunning. His suit was very shabby. His face was pale as if he had not eaten any food for days.



At that moment, he took my books from my hand. Soon he stared at my watch which my father gave me for my birthday present. I loved it very much. It was now shining in the dark. I knew he was going to take it. I ran as quickly as I could and hoped that I had reached home. He at once gave me a blow. I fainted.

When I opened my eyes, I found myself lying in the bed with my hands holding my watch tightly.

Poon Kwong Fai
Primary 6B

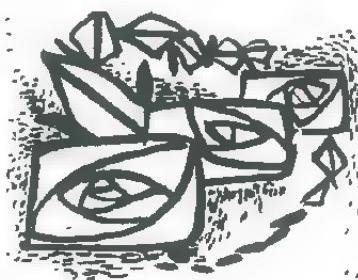
A Coin

I am a ten-cent coin. I was living in a bank with my brothers, sisters and friends before. My friends are paper money and other kinds of coins.

One day when I was fast asleep, a woman came to our home, and took some of my friends and me into her hand-bag. She took us to her home. We stayed in her bag for a long time. Then she took me out of the bag and gave me to her daughter. At first her daughter wanted to buy sweets with me. But when she saw a poor, old beggar in the street, she gave me to the poor beggar. The poor old beggar went to a bakery and bought a piece of bread with me. The shopkeeper put me into a tin where some of my friends were.

On the next day when I was still staying in that shop I heard another poor beggar come to the shop and beg for money. The shopkeeper's grandmother, finding that he was really poor, gave him a piece of bread. At that time I got relieved that the shopkeeper's grandmother did not give me to him.

Tam Pak Kok
Primary 5B



At the Seaside

The Browns went to the seaside in August for their summer holidays. The train by which they went was very crowded. Mrs. Brown and Rose seated together. Mr. Brown sat on another seat.

Jack hurried up to them and shouted, "We have found two seats over there. But they are not together."

"Never mind!" said Mrs. Brown. "Take those seats. They are not far from us."

After they had alighted from the train, they stayed at the Sea View Hotel and, later on, took a walk in the sand when the weather was fine. There were a lot of people at the seaside, some bathing, some fishing, others walking up and down or sitting down, reading. George and Jack went swimming. Mary could swim too, but she would rather prefer looking for shells or digging sand to swimming. Rose, though unable to swim, wanted to follow her brothers and sisters.

One day when the sea was calm, Mr. & Mrs. Brown took their children all out in a boat. The boys had their swimming suits on and jumped into the water for a swim. Rose, sitting by her mother, suddenly plunged herself into the water too.

"George! look what she has done," shouted Mary at her top voice. Mrs. Brown tried to get hold of Rose. She herself, too, nearly fell in. Mrs. Brown only burst into laughter. She saw that George was on guard of Rose.

Yip Shun Nam
Primary 6C

The Autobiography of a Doll

I am a doll. I was made in a factory in England. Then I was sent to Hong Kong. The shopkeeper put me in the shopwindow. I saw many people pass by; they looked at me because I was made so pretty. One day a rich woman came into the shop. She bought me. I was very happy because I shall live in a nice house.

On her way home, she called me Ruby in remembrance of her dead sister, Ruby.

She set me in her room and sometimes she plays with me. I love her very much because she is my good mistress.

Cheung Hung Sin
Primary 5B

My Last Summer Holidays

During my last summer holidays, I was very happy. I had played to my heart's content.

During the vacation, my uncle and I went to visit Singapore. It was a short journey from Hong Kong, yet it was the first time I left my home for it.

When we reached Singapore, we saw many things which were strange and interesting to me. We visited many famous and magnificent places. When I came back to Hong Kong I helped my mother at home because, I knew, she was tired with so much work during my absence. Anyway I regarded my last summer vacation as the most pleasant vacation.

Chan Wing Too
Primary 5B

My Favourite Game

Football is my favourite game and it is the most popular game in Hong Kong.

A football day is always an exciting day. Everywhere—home, street corners, cafes or restaurants —can be heard the announcement of the attractive procession of the match.

A real game of football has two teams with eleven players in each team. Each team has its own captain whom the players ought to obey. The rules of football are very important. Every player must observe them strictly. The players except the goal-keeper can only kick the ball, but they are not allowed to touch the ball with their hands.

Football is usually played in winter. However there are still some matches to be held at Summer nights. When I have finished my lessons I usually go with my friends to play football for practice.

Christmas

During the last Christmas we were very happy. We had many programmes and games to play. In the morning I went to church. In the evening I went to a party. I enjoyed it very much. But when I was returning home, I saw a beggar with three children of his own. I was so sorry for them that I went home quickly and took some clothes to them.

Chan Wai Sing
Primary 4C

My Mother

My mother has one brother, one grown-up sister, one baby sister, one son and two daughters.

She is fat. She is five feet and three inches in height. She is thirty two years old. She has black hair. Her name is Wai Kam Yuk. She stays at home, taking some sewing and washing clothes. When we have any difficulty about our lessons or homework, she teaches us how to overcome it. She never gambles or smokes. She acts as a kind mother and a good wife should.

Cheung Kwok Heung
Primary 4A



My School

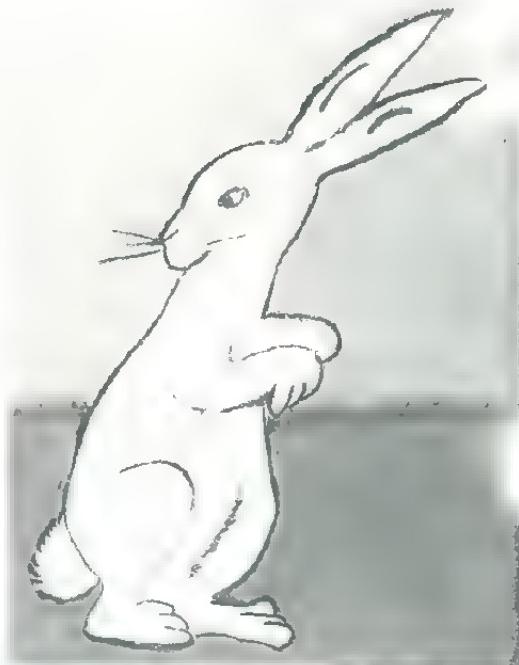
I am studying in Raimondi College. It has fourteen storey and many classrooms. Each classroom is big enough to accept fifty pupils. The school building is joined by another school on the one side and surrounded by trees on the other. I think my school is a good one.

Woo Bun Cherk
Primary 5A

A Day In The Park

One day I went with my friends to the park. In the park, we saw a big leopard. It had spots throughout its body, and a long tail. It also had black fur. As we passed along we saw an elephant. The elephant had a very long trunk and two big ears; its feet were very big. Judging from its tusks, I thought it was an infant one, but it had a height of fifteen feet. After that, we saw three monkeys in a cage. They climbed up the tree and swung. They never stopped playing. We also saw a bear. At last, we saw some very beautiful birds. They sang very sweetly. At five o'clock we went home.

Y.p Kong Sum
Primary 5A



A HORRIBLE NIGHT

On a very hot night, I went outside for cooling. I walked along the street slowly.

I found many people were looking at the shop-windows, and crowds of children were playing cheerfully, shouting and laughing aloud. I felt that it was too noisy, and I was disturbed. So I went away in search of a quiet, cool spot.

At last, I found a desirable place where there were a few people only. Just at that very moment, I was glad having found such an ideal place for a rest. By accident I noticed that someone was looking at me attentively.

An evil thought came into my mind that he was by no means a good man. I had ten dollars and a pair of valuable fountain-pens in my shirt-pocket.

I feared that they might be robbed. So I left immediately so as to find out whether he would follow me. When I turned my head round, to my great surprise, I found that he was still behind me and much closer to me than ever. I was much scared and, without hesitation, I ran away as quickly as I could.

But now I found another strong tall man standing at a short distance before me as if he was waiting for me. So I turned left into a lane leading to a crowded street.

At the point of turning round the street corner I was overtaken and caught by a powerful arm. I was fully filled with fear and struggled for escaping from the gang.



Suddenly I fell into a swoon because of over-excitement. When I came round I noticed that my money and pens were lost. I could do nothing but walk back home dejectedly.

It was too unfortunate of me to be robbed of my belongings. In my eye this is indeed a horrible night, and the terrible sight still flashes vividly in my mind whenever I recall it.

*Law Sung Kwong
Primary 6A*

The Mid-Autumn Festival

15th August of the lunar calendar is the Mid-Autumn Festival. The Chinese, especially the Chinese children care very much for this festival. Moon-cakes, fruits and so on are the commonest offerings for the Goddess of the Moon at this significant festival.

The date of the Mid-Autumn Festival is known to every Chinese. But its origin is scarcely known to most people. The reason for the establishment of the Mid-Autumn Festival somewhat co-incides with the following case as the hearsay so mentions.

Many hundreds of years ago China had once been ruled over by the Mongolian Empire. It was an insult to all the Chinese. At that time the Chinese were cruelly and badly treated. More or less they lost their freedom. They had to be absolutely obedient to the Mongolians, and the Mongolian soldiers were barbarian bullies. They did as they wished no matter whether reasonable or not. The Mongolian authorities paid no attention to the poverty of the Chinese. Furthermore the Chinese were forbidden to talk either in public or in secret as far as politics were concerned.

After a long time, the Chinese found it very hard to live. They thought of a way of joining themselves up in secret - They put a scrap of paper with secret tidings into each of the moon-cakes which were, later on, passed to their friends. As most of the Chinese

had got the communication with one another, they revolted on the night of 15th August. The Chinese triumphantly drove the Mongolian soldiers away because the latter were at a loss for so sudden a treason. The Chinese resumed the political power thereafter.

Leung Tan Kew
Primary 6C



My Puppy

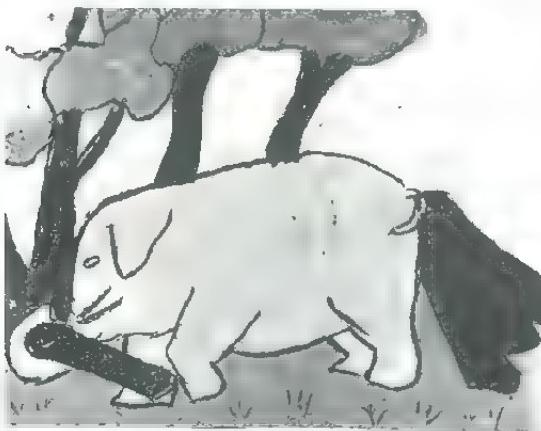
I have a very beautiful puppy. Its name is Teddy. It is white and black in colour. It has two big black eyes. It does exactly as it is told. It is a good puppy. I love it very much.

I am very kind to it. Sometimes, I take it to the park. Then it feels very happy. It is very clever. It stays at the doorway on watch day and night. So I give it very good food and a very comfortable place to sleep at.

Lee Lap Too
Primary 4C

THE ELEPHANT

The elephant is a very big and tame animal. Its body is very fat. Its legs are very strong. Its trunk is very long. It has two tusks stretching out from its mouth, one on each side. Its skin is so thick that it will not be injured by slight hurt. Its tail is small and looks somewhat unfit for its huge body.



It can carry several logs with its trunk every time. It allows people to sit on its back. It is also an animal of burden. Its tusks can be made into valuable ornaments, like ivory balls with fine, wonderful craftsmanship, and ivory statuettes in different types with vivid mien.

The elephant can be found in Indis, Tailand, Burma and some other regions of South East Asia. The elephants found in South East Asia are tamer because they have been trained by the inhabitants in those places. The elephants found

in Africa are elephants with wild manners. All elephants, whether living in Africa or in South East, have no fear for wild beasts. They themselves are able to beat wild beasts. Nevertheless, it is said that elephants are afraid of mice, lest the latter should get into their ears and hurt them.

張廉正
Primary 6A

Human Beings Are Tool-using Animals

Why people are tool-using animals? A very long time ago, the men on the earth lived a very hard life. They did not know how to make houses and stayed in the caves.

In ancient days, the people were afraid of the fierce beasts, because they could only make big sticks and wooden clubs.

Nowadays men make guns to shoot the great animals. Nowadays men know how to make tools for building houses; men can go to distant places by aeroplanes, motor-cars, trains, or ships, safely. Men can make clothes with wool, cotton or silk, and can talk with friends in distant countries on telephone. Therefore people are tool-using animals.

Las Suu Hung
Primary 6B



Dreams

I remember, one night, when I was sleeping in the bed, I dreamed I was going up a hill and playing football. I was very happy.

Suddenly a lion came. I climbed a tree. The lion sat down and waited. When I looked at the tree top, there was a very big snake, which was creeping down. As I was thinking how to escape I woke up.

I slept again, for it was only midnight. I dreamed again. I saw a thief who was stealing our money. As I heard some noise I opened my eyes, and saw a thief. I got up, and fought with him. As he took a knife I called for help. He pushed a chair against me. I fell down on the floor, awaken. I found that I was sleeping on the floor.

Lui Hing Pui
Primary 5C



My Little Bunny

I have a little bunny
Who eats very funny;
I wish I have many
To keep me company.

The Book I Like Best

Now I am studying in Raimondi College. I have plenty of books to study, such as English, history, arithmetic, etc. Among them I like the reading book best. That book teaches children how to be good children. It describes stories about good boys and also about how the bad boys are punished. It is a very interesting book.

Tam Kwok Cheung
Primary 5A

A Visit to the Botanical Gardens

Yesterday, my friend, Joseph, called on me. He asked me to go to the Botanic Garden with him. At that time I was free. So I set off with him together.

When we reached there, we saw many people strolling about with their children. Some of them took photographs in front of the beautiful flowers. Some of them stood beside the fountain-pond looking at the spring. We walked along a green path to the playground. On our way we walked past some well-dressed songsters. Meanwhile, Joseph asked me to walk faster so as to arrive there earlier. After a while the birds and cages were out of sight. When we reached there we saw many children playing happily, and we enjoyed ourselves in playing football all the time. As we got tired and it was getting dark, we went home happily.

Tau Chin Ming
Primary 6C

TWO LITTLE FISH

Once upon a time, there were two little fish living in the same lake. One of them was called Carp, and the other, Sheat. They lived very happily.

One day, a black crow flew to the lake, and said, "Dear fish! Dear fish! Why do you stay in this lake?"

Carp asked, "What's the matter? What has happened in this lake?"

The Crow said, "Oh! tomorrow the lake will be dried up, and you will die then."

Carp was very afraid, and it asked the crow what it could do.

"That is very easy to deal with," said the Crow. "Behind this lake, on that hill, there is a lake larger than this one. If you want to go there, I can take you there."

Crap was very happy. It told Sheat the story and continued, "I want to go to a larger lake. Do you come along with me?"

"Oh! No! I think the lake cannot become dried in one day", answered Sheat. "So I don't want to leave here. Anyway if you want to move to that lake, you must think it over carefully." Carp did not take Sheat's advice. It went to the large lake with the crow. A little bit later when the crow flew to a big rock, it put Carp down, and ate it.

Two days later, the crow flew back to the small lake and said to Sheat. "Carp is now living in that lake very happily, and he asks me to bring you there."

Sheat knew that the crow had eaten Carp. Hence it was very angry with the crow. Sheat remarked, "Put your bead over the water and I'll let you take me there."

On hearing this the crow was very happy. When the crow's beak was just over the water. Sheat hopped out of the water, opened his mouth wide, bit the crow's beak firmly, and swam into the water. At last the wicked crow perished in the lake.

*Cheung Tim
Primary 6A*



How I Spent My Last Summer Holidays

Our summer holidays usually set in the third week of July and end in the first week of September. I feel that they are pleasant holidays for the summer heat usually makes me feel tired and lazy. But during the holidays I could not meet my classmates every day.

For the first few days I spent most time in reading. Later I went to Tai Po Market where my relatives are staying. I have also been in Fanling. It is a fine and clean town.

Time seems to be flying away. Very quickly the long summer holidays have been over.

Now I have returned to school with a sober and cheerful mind.

Leung Tan Kei
Primary 6C

A Terrible Scene At The Seaside

The holidays have already gone. I can still remember all that happened during the holidays. One day I went to swim with my friends. We went to Deep Water Bay by bus. I did not know how to swim. So my friends taught me swimming.

Suddenly I heard someone crying for help. I found a little boy far away in the sea. He was much smaller than I. I thought that nobody was there to help him.

Fortunately no sooner had his cries been heard than he was rescued by a volunteer.

When I had reached home I told mother the accident at the Bay. My mother told me that it was not good to swim alone.

Cheung Tim
Primary 6A



I Am a Blackboard

I am a blackboard. I live inside a classroom. I have many friends who live in other rooms in the same school building. My body is very big and long, and my face is black. I have a friend in the same room. She is Miss Chalk. She always praises herself that she is very beautiful and white as snow.

In the morning Mr. Bell wakes me up and tells me that the pupils and the teacher will come in and that I have to get ready for my work. Sometimes the naughty boys draw some ugly pictures on my face. However the good boys who are quiet in class clean my face. Miss Chalk and I are very cooperative. The servant in the school always comes to clean my face after school. That is why my face remains clean every night. On certain occasions Miss Chalk complains that my face is too hard for her to write on.

"Ha! Ha! if my face were not so hard, there would have been many wrinkles on my forehead and cheeks," I remarked.

Tsui Bill
Primary 6A

讀書的好處

小六B 呂大順

每個人生存在社會裏，都要進學校讀書的，爲的是希望將來獲得高深的學問及有良好的品德能在社會做一個有用的人。

在我們學生中黃金的時代裏，每一個人從小就要好好地用功讀書，才有一個光明遠大的前途。

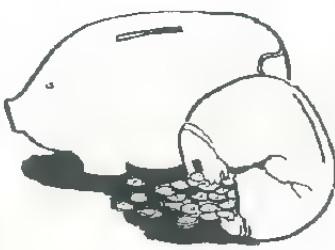
到我們畢業後，到社會裏去服務，做出有益於世人的事業，同時同地可以替國家出力，還可以將自己所學得的技能和知識，貢獻於社會，爲人羣謀福利。所以讀書是我們前途光榮的一件事。反過來說：從沒有進過學校讀書的人，他做事就得不到良好的結果，如果遇到了困難的問題，做不來時就會被別人看不起了。又怎能在社會做出一些有益的事情呢。

比起一些環境富有的人，他們不願意進學校讀書，太過可惜了，古人有一句諺語說：「少壯不努力，老大徒傷悲」，到後來知道失學的痛苦，追悔也來不及了。

爲甚麼現在有些學校裏還設有補習班呢，就是給那些在少年時沒有機會進過學校讀的人去補習，努力向上，來補充他們的學識。所以我們在求學時期應該努力讀書，充實學問，以備將來用於社會上。

節儉與吝嗇

B四小 陳湛祥



節儉與吝嗇，很容易使人分不開來，其實知者是大有分別的。

節儉是一種美德，不奢侈，不浪用，凡事當用則用。不損人利己，這就是節儉的原則。一個節儉的人，穿的不求錦繡，但求溫暖，吃的不必珍饈，只求飽腹，住的不一定是華堂，但能蔽風雨，一切無失觀瞻，無損健康，你能說他是吝嗇嗎？

1不！他並不是吝嗇，他是節儉的好表現。但一旦遇見濟急扶危，他會本著同情心，傾囊助，也是毫不計較的。一般好高騖遠的人，偏要把

節儉的人，看作「孤寒種」，這是大大不對的。

吝嗇是一種缺德，凡是吝嗇的人，一定喜歡損人利己，愛財如命。

應該用的不肯用，應該吃的不肯吃，甚至有病也不願拿錢去請求醫生治理，這種人刻薄自己，當然也刻薄別人，沒有同情心，你想他花一分一毫去幫助別人也不行，這類的人無異是「孤寒種」，爲世人所不齒。

不過有好些人，爲了面子的光榮，好充闊綽，衣美服，吃珍饈，住

高樓，不量入而爲出，終至身敗名裂，歎醜人前，這是最愚蠢的。

所以，我們應該崇尚節儉，不可趨於奢侈，也不要偏於吝嗇，做守財奴，這是做人的道理。

我的一個好朋友

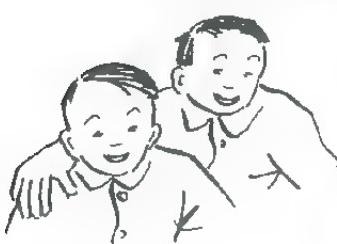
小六A 潘志明

我有一個好朋友，他的名字叫做王小明，今年十一歲，他個子高高，身體強健，面色紅潤，兩眼明亮發光，鼻尖尖長，口兒大大，看來真是一個活潑的孩子。他有一副善良和熱心的心腸，他很熱心幫助他人，別人有不明白的地方，向他請教，他一定樂意爲他們解答，所以老師和同學都讚他是一個好學生。

有一天，我和王小明正在校上課，在路上看見一個瞎子正想橫過馬路，而遠處突然駛來一輛汽車，眼見就快要撞到那瞎子，正在危險的剎那，小明趕忙過馬路把那瞎子救回來，然後帶那瞎子橫過馬路，他那捨己爲人的精神，真是值得欽佩啊！

記得在去年的寒冬，有一天早上，我和小明正在上學，看見街上刮着大風，黃葉滿地，街上行人稀少，勤勞的清道夫，也忙着打掃街道，爲大眾服務

，我們在路上慢步，忽然遠處傳來一陣呻吟聲，我們便連忙上前一看，看見一條街的牆角，有一個老乞丐，穿著一件破爛而單薄的衣服，小明即檢出媽媽給他的零用錢送給那老乞丐，便和我回校去。放學後我和小明一同回家，小明這種仁慈的心腸，真是值得做一個好榜樣，我有這個好朋友，一定要摸學他的長處，將來做些有益社會和人類的事啊。



大聖人孔子

五D 周亦能

孔子是中國古代一個偉大的人物，也是中國歷史上一位最有學問的大教育家。他生活在二千五百多年前的春秋時代。

在「論語」這部經書裏，記載着許多孔子的故事。有一回，別人問他的學生子路說：「孔子到底是怎樣的人呢？」

子路一時想不出來。孔子知道了，對子路說：「你為什麼不這樣回答呢？」他是這樣的一个人：在發憤研究學問的時候，連吃飯也忘記了；因為喜歡研究學問，他忘記了一切憂愁，不知道自己快要老了」。

孔子的話並沒有誇張，他的確是個勤懇好學的人。他曾經對學生說：「知道的事情，就說知道了；不知道的事情，就說不知道。這樣才是真正有知識的人」。

在孔子以前，只有貴族才有研究學問的機會，平民却沒有正式受教育的機會。但孔子主張「有教無類」，不論誰都可以受教育，窮人也要讀書。

孔子有個心愛的學生，名叫顏回，家裏很窮，但很聰明，很好學。孔子稱讚他說：「顏回真是個好學生呀！他吃的是竹籃裏的冷飯，喝的是一瓢清水，住在狹窄的巷子裏。要是別人，一定受不了這樣憂苦的生活了。但顏回却一點也沒有減少學習興趣，真是個好學生。」

孔子還有個學生叫做冉求的，他幫助大貴族季氏搜括老百姓的錢財。

孔子知道了很惱怒，對學生們說：「冉求不是我的學生。孩子們，打起鼓來，大家一齊攻擊他！」

孔子為人處世，一向抱着積極熱情的態度。在周遊列國時候，他遇到處訪問有專門學問的人。他曾經說過：「有三個人走過，裏面就一定有個是我的老師！」

他們有長處，我可以



跟他們學；他們有短處，如果我自己也有，我可以改掉！
他到了年老的時候，還整理了春秋——魯國的歷史，和詩經——古代的詩集等好幾部經書。

孔子死後，學生們非常難過，不斷思念他，大家在孔子的墓前守了三年喪。並把孔子的事蹟和說過的話收集起來，編成了一部論語。
孔子的墓就在他的故鄉——山東省曲阜縣。周圍種植好多樹木，也有一座莊嚴的孔廟，整個陵墓合起來，稱作孔林。

中秋感懷

森佳鄧

四D



夏去秋來，年年如是，無足驚異，但我國人對之，因中秋的來臨，習俗的賞月，就不免有所觸觸了。

「月到中秋份外明」，這的確是頗合天文學的知識的，因為中秋的明月，不但比平時的月亮還大，還要圓，而且甚具詩情畫意，集美麗、溫柔、神秘、明媚、幽艷之大成，平時的月光，大都上升得很早，懸掛在半空中了，惟有

中秋節的月亮出來最遲，大約要到七、八點鐘，才從入邊露出嬌容來，真如詩人所謂「千呼萬喚始出來」，這形容得也不為過。當月姐兒在宮裏化粧完畢，姍姍地從雲端裏露出迷人的月亮，普照全球，使整個大地宛如塗上一層銀鍊，蓋得花兒都笑了，草兒都叫了。

「人生幾見月當頭」，「一年明月今宵多」！所以惟有在中秋佳節，我們才可以有機會，看到「月當頭」，才可以有機會受到更多的月光，飽餐月色！

中秋是一個最富詩意的佳節，正因為是這樣，見到秋月，而想到過去的秋月，過去的秋月是皓潔的，為甚麼變成了黯淡？這就是「觸景傷情」。往日及時行樂，花好月圓，同賀佳節，現在却是「良辰美景奈何天！」

中秋佳節，「有人快樂有人愁」！有人「舉杯消愁愁更愁」！這，大概是各人對中秋的感懷不同吧！

九月五日颶風侵襲本港，已經過去了，但是它所留下的災害，就數之不盡，做成了無數災民。我回憶起那人一事，不禁有點兒悲傷，落下一些同情之淚，那天天文臺掛起八號風球，很多人都留在自己的家中，沒有外出。輪船，電車，巴士，纜車，火車，飛機等海陸空的交通工具都停止了。

住在木屋區的居民，每一個都忙著做他自己的工作，如有些用粗麻繩把屋子綑縛好，有些用粗鐵線加蓋著屋頂，預防颶風的來臨，但是這又怎能抵抗風姐的威力呢？一到大文臺改掛十號風球的時候，那正是颶風最強烈的時候，風姐就要表演她的雌威了，她橫掃本港，所以木屋區的木屋有些被吹去了屋頂，有些全間倒塌了，每個居民都哭哭啼啼，含著眼淚，在這

樣大雨中

，他們怎樣能

過活呢！如果

身歷其境的話

，就知道颶風

的厲害了。

渡海小輪

停航，那時颶

風的風力很強

烈，相信在這

一天，船也不

可能復航，在

這一日中，他

們又怎樣過海

呢？他們只有在碼頭過着痛苦的寒夜。

在市區方面，發生水災，尤其是九龍官塘一帶，水高到二樓，舊的樓宇也倒塌不少，最嚴重的，就是石破尾，因為有一塊三十噸重的大岩石壓下來，毀壞十間木屋，成爲一死十五傷的悲劇，在德輔道中，又有一個十多噸重的起重機被風吹跌下來。那些建築工人，個個手忙腳亂的趕著收回它。

在郊外也有不少的樹木被風吹倒，有些樹被風吹下阻礙了交通，車子行駛，只有繞過別一條路，才能行駛！真是使人討厭。在海邊，有些輪船不能及時躲到避風塘裏去，因爲香港只有兩個避風塘，怎樣容納這許多船隻，所以行駛不及的，就被風吹翻了，在船上



培養讀書的心性

四 D 潘達華

現在的香港，缺乏學校，很多小孩子都失學，一天裏祇是在街頭遊蕩，玩耍，或打架，很容易受壞人的誘惑，這都是父母之過。

但是，有些父母，生活無論怎樣艱苦，都要供他們的子女讀書，甚至不惜賣賣他們的物品，或甚至借高利貸來給子女們交學費，這些父母是難能可貴的。

他們的目的，就是希望子女們將來在社會上有所貢獻。

我們知道父母對我們有這樣的期望，那麼，我們就要努力讀書，來報答他們一番好意。

我們努力讀書，就得養成讀書的心性，怎樣才可養成讀書的心性呢？最緊要遵守下列幾個問題：

(一) 先要明白讀書的目的。

(二) 要多讀，想寫作，這樣就是有心性讀書了。

(三) 讀一課書，就要把書中的佳句內容紀錄下來，如果書中有好的地方給你摹仿不要放過這樣的機會。

如能遵守這些規例，對書本有了興趣，無形養成了讀書的心性。

的人，懂得游泳的就跳去船外游水，但是不識游水的就扶著浮木，在海水浮流，不幸的就被水流了。

以上這幾種情景，真是使人悲傷。所以電台方面在香港九龍設立了二十六個代收善款站，紅伶方面，也有在電台義唱籌款，有同情心的人，每個人都應該在經濟能力許可下，盡自己力量捐出善款，救濟災民，多做善事，那麼將來便多得善果。

待著我們的救濟。

談談交友之道

五 D 潘冠鴻

人生在世，是極需要朋友們互相幫助的，所以要認識交友的重要。如何去交朋友。想來大家都會有了一個概念，用不着再多說。那麼，現在就談談應該怎樣去對待知己的朋友吧！

我們大家都是中國人，大家也都知道中庸是我國人的美德，特別是愛好和平和友愛。所以我們對待好朋友，就要出於真心誠意，有了誠意才能有禮讓，才能有真正的友誼產生。

有諸內則形諸外，如果不結交一位知己，但嘗遇到一點小問題時，竟亦不能平心靜氣的去應付，顯出你的修養還未夠，你還未能有能力去交一個知己。本來，知己是不容易求得的，那是要經過時日的栽培，患難的共處，才能結交為知己，故古人有說：「得一知己，死無憾矣！」試想想：好好的一對朋友，又為甚麼因了一點小小的事情就互相反臉呢？

互相容忍和互相了解是交友的秘訣：我們看看鮑叔和管仲相交，兩人一同營業，管仲必欺叔而佔取多些利益，而鮑叔終於善待之，後竟薦於桓公為相。所以管仲後來說：「生我者父母，知我者鮑叔。」鮑叔之始終讓管仲者，皆因了解管仲家貧親老，而又有好便宜性者。想想：人生若有一知己如此，則死之又何憾之有？

當一個人孤獨無友時，才會體驗到友誼的溫暖。當你應付不了事情的繁多，才會感到互助的需要。那時你就會想到不該因一時的衝動而得罪你的朋友；因一時的粗心浮氣而失掉了寶貴的友誼，所以我認為你若需要朋友，就要養成內心的和氣，這不但能夠助你去尋知己，而且能使你平心靜氣的去應付一切事情。這就是我們對待朋友所應該知道的「處世經驗」和千古不易之理了。



學問與人生

五 D 陳偉康

任何一個人，只要他還生存世上，就時刻都要學習，孔子說：「學到老，教到老。」便是這個道理。



體。

我們在嬰兒的時候，學走路，學說話。雖然初時說起話來難聽一點，但終於也學會了說話；在學路過程中，總免不了會跌倒，可是，我們必然會爬起來的；經過了無數次的失敗，取得了經驗和教訓，便奠定了成功的基

到了少年的時候，我們要進學校，在師長的悉心指導之下，學習各科各門的知識，和做人處世的道理；不斷地完成了求學過程中的一个階段，至學業完成後，又到社會工作崗位上，如果是工作，倒不如也說是薦於桓公為相。所以管仲後來說：「生我者父母，知我者鮑叔。」鮑叔之始終讓管仲者，皆因了解管仲家貧親老，而又有好便宜性者。想想：人生若有一知己如此，則死之又何憾之有？

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或許有人會這樣地說：「學問雖然可貴，但許多目不識字的『文盲』的人，不是會安安定定的過活嗎？」

一個沒知識，沒學問的人，充其量也只是勞碌一生，糊裏糊塗的混日子罷了；這是在枯燥的，沒意思的生活，人生在世，只不過是幾十年的光景，如不能把握這個唯一的機會，為人類社會貢獻一點力量，這真是太可惜了！而我們要過理想的生涯，最先決定的條件，就是有高尚的人格，淵博的學問，有了這兩件工具，我們才真正的成為一個人，若不然，與禽獸是沒有多大的分別啊！

況且，在人生的歷程中，我們總會碰到不少困難；正如梁任公先生所說：「逆境大抵居十六、七，而順境亦居十三、四。」我們要有博大高深的學問，才能衝破種種障礙，把黑暗拋在後面，向着那光輝燦爛的美好前途邁進！

街上所見

六 A

劉解樞

今天星期天，學校不用上課，所以我吃完午飯後，就到街上去逛逛。因爲今天是星期日，以逛街的人比平常多了。忽然我見到前面有一團人，而且一陣陣尖銳的呼叫声，罵聲，嘈雜聲，混成一片，刺入我的耳朵裏，我心裏覺得奇怪，而且由於好奇心的驅使，所以我就走上前，擠進了人羣裏看個究竟，原來一個男子正在狠狠地毆打一個瘦弱的小孩子，而那個男子邊打邊罵的，打得那孩子遍體鱗傷，不斷的呼斗，令人目不忍睹。旁觀的人却視若無睹，無動於衷，而且不加勸阻。正在這時，警察來了，問及那男子毆打小孩子的原因，原來是那孩子從那男子的檻子裏偷了一個麵包，給男子捉著了。警察聽後，就把他們兩個人一齊帶回警署落案，這時，人羣散了，我也沒有心情逛街，只有懷著沉重的心情朝向家門漫步回去。

這一件事好像仍然正在發生着的一樣，一幕一幕在我的眼前重演出來，使我不期然產生了一個感想：就是我覺得那羣人爲什麼社會會作趁熱鬧的觀看者，而沒有一個能夠挺身而出，爲這一個可憐的小孩子理論和辯護呢？爲了一個飽食，如果弄出命來，這豈不是一條人命僅值一毛錢嗎？爲什麼社會總是這樣冷酷無情呢？雖然這孩子觸犯了法律，但可以由法律解決，又爲什麼要毆打他呢？這孩子偷東西是爲了什麼呢？又是誰強迫他這樣做呢？是自願嗎？是環境嗎？或是生活嗎？

這一連串的問題使我陷入沉思中……不知不覺已經到了我家的門前了。

寫在颶風（露比）襲港後

四 B 梁志權

在九月五日的颶風露比，帶來了不少災禍。我記起那天早上，天文台掛起十號颶風訊號，十二時正，我們吃完了午飯，我和哥哥姊姊奕棋，希望藉此能緩和緊張情緒。

下午一時半，風勢特別大，我們玩得很快樂的時候，忽然電燈息滅，跟著四樓和三樓的人紛紛跑下來。我的爸爸看見人多嘈雜，恐生危險，馬上叫我們離開往另一新樓躲避。爸爸並把家裏珍貴的東西拿去，狼狽萬分。

下午三時正，風勢稍減，各人才上回樓去。我和爸爸等也回家。

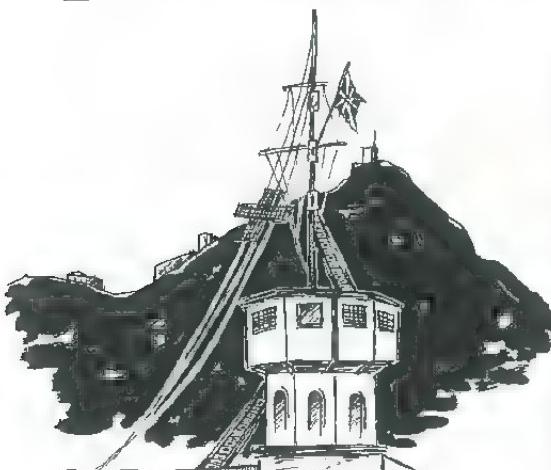
晚上九時三刻，還沒有電燈，我們心情緊張而惡劣，恐在深夜發生意外，不知怎樣應付，提心吊胆渡過一晚。

次日早上十一時半電燈重放光明，我看見報紙上，北角區邊疊街口竟變成泥沼，有大量黃泥由天后廟道方面衝下北角區，此種泥水壅塞使北角道口交通燈位處受到困擾，來往北角的電車，因泥沼關係以致中斷。由於電車不通，於是北角區對中區之交通亂成大混亂。巴士開出者亦寥寥無幾，北角區一帶居民，都不能依時上班。

我又看見聖十村，因

大石渴下壓倒屋宇，有兩人宮堂死亡，約有三十人受傷，有人打九九九電話，消防人員趕赴現場，立即展開搶救。至下午四時三十分，才把大石搬開。救出許多人來。

新界的沙田，元朗，大埔都受了很大的損失，有一萬三千多人無家可歸，你有同情心的話，快拿錢出來，救濟無家可歸的人們吧！



兒童們應有的自覺

四C 潘志昌

兒童是未來的主人翁，是在社會的命脈，一個民族將來的榮枯，國家前途的盛衰，可以從他的兒童去觀察，因為視其雛形，自可知其梗概。

可是，現在一般的兒童，染有不良習氣的很多，最普遍的通病，就是愛好嬉遊，懶惰成性，弄得成績低劣。有些略具聰明的兒童，稍得一知半解，便自滿自足，目空一切，以為自己是個了不起的人；因而驕傲鬆懈，不肯努力，自毀前程。而一般纨袴子弟，平時過着嬌生慣養的生活，荒疏學業，殊為可惜。貧窮的兒童，沒有機會讀書，失於教育，甚或流浪街頭，淪於鄙野，染上了不良的生活習慣，如盜竊、說謊、賭博和好鬥等。以上所述的種種流弊，若不從根去掉，不特摧毀兒童的前途，甚至招惹亡國滅種的災禍。



根本補救的方法，必須兒童自動地覺悟起來，把一切劣根性去掉，養成良好的習慣，規定日常運動及作息時間，使生活紀律化，鍛鍊健全的體格，這樣將來才能擔負艱難的任務，此外，更宜努力求知，在知識中探求做人的道理；在日常生活中發現寶貴的知識，並且要養成良好的德性，科學的頭腦，團結的精神，和愛國愛羣的觀念，這才是有一個有為的好兒童，我們從今天起，大家應該提高警覺了。

如何促進交通安全

五B 葉鴻達

社會裏的交通，好像人體血液運行一樣，川流不息的；都市愈繁榮，交通便愈複雜，尤其是今日的香港，差不多有四百萬人口，而又有十萬多輛汽車，每天像穿梭一般在馬路上交馳，因此，就會直接影響到市民生命的安全，所以必須要有一箇很妥當的辦法，一方面去防範交通上的失事；一方面去維護市民走路的安全，現在把我的意見，貢獻給社會人士參考。

(一) 擴大安全運動的宣傳——使市民大眾都懂得遵守交通秩序。a 學校方面舉行交通宣傳週，由各校的教師向學生指導交通安全辦法。因為學生每天上學和放學都要走一般的路程，所以學校當局要對學生特別指明橫過馬路時應注意的要點。像走路的時候不要思想東西；不可在路上嬉戲……等。b 圖片宣傳——在公共場所多張貼交通失事圖片和明顯地指示安全走路的方法。c 多豎立指示牌——交通要衝，設簡明指示木牌，大字要顯淺，圖畫要易於了解的，使市民一看便有所警惕。

(二) 政府應嚴格考驗司機，每一箇駕駛汽車的人，都是直接與交通安全有關的，假使技術上不夠高明，小者可以妨礙交通，大者便會毀車毀物，傷斃人命。所以考驗司機的時候，不可因為他或她是駕駛自用車的便隨便予以車牌，須知公共車和私家車司機同樣是可以影響社會交通安全的。

(三) 多畫橫過馬路的交通安全線——在各主要交通路上，若干距離之間，劃定橫過馬路的安全線，並且要限制市民，不得任意橫過馬路，使市民養成必須從安全線內橫過馬路的習慣，那麼，馬路的交通自必良好。

(四) 嚴禁在市區內開快車——失事的車輛，往往就是因為駕駛汽車作玩意的人盲目地開快車。這不僅是自己的冒險，而且害人不淺！所以在市區內除了特別的車輛，如滅火車，救護車和軍警車外，都要嚴禁開快車。同時對開快車的應予重罰，以示懲戒。

以上四點，假如能夠切實履行的話，相信市內交通，必然更上軌道，則市民生命，自有真正的安全保障了。

一個殘廢者的自述

六 B 區業昌

我名叫王大仁，因為我幼年的時候，得到一個十分奇怪的病，當醫生好我病時，因為我的病而影響我的眼睛，因此我便雙目失明。

當我八歲的時候，我的爸爸想送我入學，因為我雙目失明，不能入學校去讀書，我的爸爸便請了一個家庭教師。我的教師常常說：「你不要因為自己雙目失明，是一個殘廢的人，而發生自悲感，失去自尊心。」他多方面的鼓勵我。

因我雙目失明，教我讀書的時候，是十分困難，當他教我第一個水字，因我不能看見，他便帶我到一條小河邊去，他叫我用手放在水裏，他就解釋給我聽，這就是水，並解釋水的用途，我才明白什麼是水，接着又教我動物兩個字，他叫我媽媽買了一隻小動物，他叫我用手去撫弄那隻小動物，他又解釋動物是會走的。

當我到十六歲的時候，我的媽媽找了一間為盲人而設的學校，學校裏有很多盲的同學，課本是特別為我們雙目失明同學而備的，同時教師也很用心教導我們，大家都很感謝她。

在星期日的時候，我的學校裏有很多特出的玩意，有特製的象棋，有多種播音機，同時也有很多特出的遊戲。我在二十一歲的時候，在中學畢業，因為我不能看東西，所以不能去做工作。我便學習寫作了。我寫了很多稿子，因為我沒有社會的經驗，寫得不好，所以我失敗了。

我心裏十分痛苦，我的媽媽不斷地鼓舞我



繼續寫作，果然有一天，接到了香港小說出版社的通知，我寫了一本小說被採用了，我成功了，我多麼歡喜！接着我又寫了五篇小說，其中一篇是「殘廢者的自述」，是我自己現身說法，我花了半年的時間和心血，才告成功。

我是一個雙目失明的人，是社會上一個殘廢的人，終於我不自暴自棄，努力做人，幸不致成為社會上的寄生蟲。

賭徒

六 A 陳小波

夜深了，大地已是萬物俱靜，家裏的人也早已進入夢鄉，只有我還坐在燈下溫習功課，因為明天便是考試的第一天。忽然，窗外傳來了狗吠聲及腳步聲，我想：「這麼夜還有甚麼人？一定是小偷，或是歹徒來光顧」。於是我也手搖腳的走到窗旁，朝外一看，只見一個人朝著我家門口走來，我再定睛一看，才知道阿洪叔想到門口住宿，我看見阿洪叔，就想起他的身世。

阿洪叔本是一個有錢的商人，家中只有一個年老的母親及體弱多病的妻子，生活上本來可算是無憂無慮，但他的妻子因舊病復發及操勞過度而死了，阿洪叔當時非常傷心，常常借酒消愁，或因他常去酒店喝酒之故，所以便交上了許多酒肉朋友，他便開始墮落了。賭博，喝酒，抽煙等種種不良之嗜好，他都無一不會，尤其是賭博他更喜歡，他常到朋友家裏，搓麻將，或賭紙牌，一連幾天都不回家，至於家中母親的生活費用及店中的事，他却置之不理，他的母親苦口婆心的勸他，他不但不理會，還責罵他的母親多管閒事，他母親受不了這種打擊，活生生地給他氣死了。從此，他開始過着浪漫的生活。

後來，他賭輸了很多錢，還欠他人的賭債很多，因沒錢還給他人，而把房屋及商店拿來給人抵押，在走投無路的當兒，他只好淪落街頭，以求乞為活了。他之所以流落到此地步，可以說是自甘墮落及好賭之過。也就是賭徒的收場吧！

我的母親

五 B 張國慶

媽媽今年三十多歲了，雖然她是六個孩子的母親，但她還是很活潑的，她喜歡運動，更喜歡山明水秀的郊外，每逢假日，常常帶我們到市效旅行。

她治家很嚴，待人和藹可親，無論什麼時候，都喜歡幫助人，因此附近的人對她的印象都很不錯。

她很聰明，對於童裝的剪裁很入時，我們日常穿的衣服，都是她親手縫製的，既雅觀，又大方，朋友們都說她是個模範的母親。

每天東方發白的時候，她就起水，處理一切家務，煮粥啦！掃地啦！買菜啦！剪裁衣服啦！都親力親為，她雖終日勞動，從不稍事休息，但是精神暢快，身體健康，從來也沒有一句怨言。

媽媽很愛護我們，對於我們的管教很認真，每天晚上，我們做功課的時候，她必須親臨指導；有時更列舉古代聖賢豪傑的少年軼事，勸勉我們，鼓勵我們努力求學，為國家民族爭光榮。

在戰爭的風雲中，我家本已流於破產，家庭經濟，入不敷出，生活

隨著一百八十度的大轉變，但是媽

媽的表面上一點不流露著痛苦，她

節衣縮食，把省下來的錢供兒女們

入學，她常常訓勉我們說：「少壯

不努力，老大徒傷悲！」有了高

深的學問，才能創立偉大的事業」

，這偉大的母親，她在任何生活的

環境下，以勤儉的精神克服一

切，為下一代而奮鬥。

樂助人是媽媽的本性，有一次，一位朋友因為孩子生了病，向她



我最敬愛的人

五 B 陳順洲

借錢，她把家裏僅存的港幣十元，全部借給他，祇留下兩角錢，拿來買菜，媽媽勤儉持家而勇於爲善，真是值得我們萬分敬愛。

我最敬愛的人，就是我的爸爸，他今年四十多歲了，我們底家庭雖然算得上「小康」，但是家裏嗷嗷十口，日用浩繁，所以爸爸每入仍舊辛苦去經商，才能維持一家人生活。

爲著業務問題，他總是早出晚歸；當他每天回家的時候，必定買些糖果回來分給我們，並且常常帶著一副令人可愛的笑容，說說又笑笑，使家庭裏充滿着愉快和溫情。

他的品格很高，對於那些有害身體有損人格的事情，像賭博喝酒等，從來沒有嗜好。爲人尊重真理，遇到人家有衝突的時候，都喜歡替人調解，不怕艱苦，幹到寧人息事爲止。

朋友有急難要來向他求助，他不論親疏厚薄，總要盡自己的能力合理地來幫助他。

他無論做什麼事都能刻苦，堅定著意志做，遇到了失敗，則澈底查究它的原因，不懊惱，不灰心，所以他不論做怎樣艱苦的事情都能成功，這就是刻苦耐勞的結果。

他平日吃的穿的都很節儉，吃的是粗茶淡飯，穿的是樸素的布衣裳，日常生活除了應酬親友之外，決不會有其他浪費的。

綜合起來，他有溫順的性情，崇高的品格，加上了助人爲快的精神和刻苦節儉的美德，所以不特在家庭裏受到家人的敬愛，在社會上也爲一般人士所歡迎的。

他以這些美德來感化我，教導我，今天我能夠得良好的家庭教育，和學校教育聯合一起，那才難能可貴呢！

沙田旅行記

六B 張新明

現在已是暮秋的時候了，天氣非常晴朗，惠風和暢，大地疏處是青山綠水，也是鳥語花香的時候了，所以乘著今天假期，就和幾位非常好的朋友去沙田旅行。

我們乘坐尖沙咀輪船到達了九龍，下船了便步行到達了火車站，今天是假期，當然人是非常多的，人頭擁擁，幾乎把我們走散，終於我們很不容易才買了幾張車票上了車，不久車就開行了，因為車裏是十分多人，位又少，我們只好站起來，一眼就看見窗外的景物，全部都向後退，一會兒，火車便進入了山洞，入了洞，好像黑夜一樣，過了幾分鐘後，火車便踏出了洞口，我又向窗外一看，已將到達沙田。

火車到了沙田，我們便下車，大家一齊向著萬佛寺遊覽，沿途上看到十分多的景物，到了萬佛寺，我們便進入寺內，看見兩邊排著一行一行的佛像，有成千成萬的佛像，我看到這裏，我才知萬佛寺就是這樣得名，那些佛像雕刻得非常精緻的，我們又行到一個大殿上，中間有一個大約十尺高的佛，下面還有一些善男信女在焚香燃燭，向著佛像禱告著，我又看見對面的牆壁上還掛著一些生花妙筆的字畫，使我被那美麗的圖畫吸引著，看過了寺內的景物，我們便慢步行出寺院的外邊，一出到寺外，就被呼呼的秋風迎面吹來，使我精神一振，我便和朋友到一個小山谷上，舉頭遠眺海景，只見茫茫無際的大海，連接著大邊的蔚藍色，和遠遠散佈著的帆影，還有天空中間只飄著幾朵白雲襯托著，遠看好像一幅美麗的圖畫。

經過了半天的遊玩，大家肚子有點餓了，就提議拿出帶來的食物作爲午餐，我們就在小山谷吃點東西，一面吃，一面看風景，真是十分快樂和開心！

吃過了午餐後，我提議去西林寺遊覽，大家都同聲贊成，我們便向西林寺進發，行了一會兒，就見到一座頗大的寺院，這一座就是西林寺了，在寺外邊食館林立，還有竹林蔭蔽，風景也是非常幽雅，寺裏有美麗的亭臺樓閣，我們也在那裏玩了很久，才坐火車回家。

父 愛

六A 練月明

叮，叮，叮叮一輛小的三輪車的鈴聲響過後，跟着我聽見一種談話的聲音：「爸爸，我要一輛單車給小萍看看，因為他時時笑我沒有單車騎。」我知道這聲音是隔壁的小慈說的，這句話我已聽了好幾次了，隨着又聽到小慈的爸爸說：「好吧，孩子你快上床睡吧！明天我買給你。」於是聲音停止了，相信小慈也上床去了。

我知道小慈在三歲時便沒有了母親，只是由父親養大的，他的父親是一個靠著日以繼夜來筆耕的文人……忽然聽見媽媽的叫聲，叫我去睡，我看時鐘，現已是十時了，我便上床睡覺，我不時聽到一點點打噴嚏的聲音傳來，也不時聽到撕紙的聲音，使我不敢入睡。良久，良久，我看時鐘有十一點了，而小慈家裏的燈火還沒有熄滅，我想小慈爸爸一定又在寫文章。

第二天，我起來吃過早餐，便做功課，忽然又聽亂叮，叮，叮的鈴聲傳來，我聽了，不由自主的出去看看，我看見小慈很高興的在玩著盼望很久的小單車，站在旁的小慈爸爸，非常暢快的望著小慈，但我看見他那一對紅紅的眼睛，好像昨夜沒有睡過，同時他手上的錢已不見了，我想小慈的單車一定是他爸爸昨夜所寫的稿費和押了手上的錢所得的錢而換來的，小慈的爸爸真偉大啊！

現在我知道世界上不一定是只有母親的愛是偉大，父親的愛也是一樣偉大的。

夏海晚航

六A 咸金海

炎熱的夏天轉瞬間又來臨了，俗語說：「心靜自然涼」。但是在這個悶熱的季節，就算整天坐在靜室裏，也會吃不消呢！於是爸爸便提議乘坐我們的遊艇到海上乘涼，這是我們所渴望的，大家都欣然贊成。

我們的遊艇，從吉列島的避風塘出發，繞著整個美麗的維多利亞城，環航一週。我們坐在遊艇上，可以看見整個維多利亞公園，美麗的夜景。

天空中，月明星稀，涼風陣陣，使人感到特別涼快。在蒼茫的黑海裏，使人感到自身的渺小，空虛，遙望那萬燈烘托著的太平山，雖披着黑衣，被煙霧籠罩，仍隱約可見。中環銀行區的大廈上，燈綵輝煌，這美麗的夜景，真使人陶醉。

忽然！烏雲蔽天，星月無光，我們立即意識到暴風雨將至，突然聽見隆一聲的巨响，好像獅吼似的，初疑為雷霆，我定睛看清楚，原來有兩艘大貨船，在天昏地黑瞧不見航跡，彼此相碰撞，據說，兩艘船頭均已毀破了。水就從破口湧進船倉，貨物紛紛被水衝出海面上，船上的人都驚惶失措起來，那些船員立刻放下救生艇，將一批人救出險境，而另一艘船也是同樣的作緊急救援。

過了好些時候，看見多艘水警輪及消防船到來援救，而我們的舵手，也加入搶救工作。不久，全部搭客及船上的工作人員，都被迅速的從死神手中搶救出去。

我們在遊艇上，也感驚惶，我們本來是來納涼的，不料這場意外的虛驚嚇得魂飛魄散，反而滿頭大汗，只好帶著驚恐的心情離去。

後來爸爸提議到九龍那裏即吃宵夜，我們都拍掌叫好。九龍大酒店的海鮮不錯，吃了海鮮後，我們的心情較寧靜，回到遊艇上，繼繼我們定的航程，波浪與船舷相撞，濺起了白色的浪花，太平山上的煙霧，雖

然仍如前迷蒙，但是，我們的心懷已較前開明。當我們瀏覽海港的夜景，回返吉列島的避風塘時，爸爸便吩咐舵手，把船停在維多利亞公園海邊，這時，維多利亞的路燈已熄，沒有什麼可欣賞，所以我們便魚貫上岸。

回到家裏，才知已是午夜十二時半了。現在夏去秋來，事過情遷，然而這難忘的故事，仍印在我的心底裏。

昨天是星期日，我和幾位同學約定在上午七時三十分，到八星碼頭集合，搭船去九龍火車站，搭火車到沙田旅行。

春日遊郊

A六 添貴林

我一早醒來，已是上午六時三十分了，我便下床梳洗，完畢後，拾好了帶去的東西，便起程去八星碼頭，我到達的時候，所有的同學經已到齊了，我們便一同乘船過海，汽笛一聲長鳴，我們的船便慢慢的離開了碼頭出發去，那天天氣晴朗，海上水平波靜，風景美麗，像是一幅圖畫，在船上我們幾個人談談笑笑，很快便到了尖沙咀碼頭，我們便落船到火車站買車票，我們是搭二等的，所以我們便到二等的車廂，過了一會兒，車開了，我們便談談我們學業的成就，談了很久，車經過一個長的山洞，要五分鐘才能走完，很快便是沙田了。

我們下車後便到沙田球場，稍事休息，分別玩足球踢籃子和籃球，我們玩了三十分鐘，再去獅子山爬山和玩耍，但我偶一不慎，竟跌傷了腳，各位同學見我跌傷了，便跑來替我用紅藥水理傷口，那時我們肚子很餓，便把帶來的東西在那山腳下開始野餐，吃完了，到下午五時才乘車分別回家。

失敗和成功

六B 梁子權

諺語有說：「失敗乃成功之母」，這句話說得一些都沒有錯。凡是做一件事情，沒有失敗，那裏有成功呢？失敗次數愈多，經驗愈豐富了，成功機會自然會在我們掌握之中。

你們如果不相信，試翻閱史書一看，便會知道了，世界上許多發明家，科學家和勵業彪炳的偉大人物，在他們尋求的道理上，那一個不是經過了無數次的挫折失敗，最後才獲致成功的，例如：我們的國父孫中山先生，在他致力推翻滿清的腐敗體，曾受過了十數次的失敗，而最後武昌起義才告成功；又科學之父愛迪生，他的成功也絕對不是一朝一夕，一帆風順能夠得來的，經過許多艱辛和挫折，才踏進成功的道路上。

由此，我們便可以了解「失敗乃成功之母」，這句話是真實的。



我們求學，更是如此，平時用了功，考試獲得良好的成績，而能名列前茅，當然是所謂「從心所欲」，好不歡喜，萬一成績不如理想，或是比較差的，也不要灰心，放棄努力，應該更加發奮努力，加倍用功，這樣才能百尺竿頭，更進一步，切不要改變初衷，學那些自稱骨子的阿飛之流的求學，祇掛起學生的招牌，作為對人雅觀的幌子，其實隨隨便便的過日，對功課完全不聞不問。若然這樣的求學，相信遲早也會被淘汰的，決沒有成功的一日，是無疑議的。

試看現在香港的社會裏，有求學機會的人兒，究竟有多少呢？而我們有之，真可說是十分幸福的了，既然，若不好好地用功，勤求自己的學問，

自暴自棄，讓這個少年求學的黃金時代，輕輕地溜走了，豈不可惜。古人都有說：「少壯不努力，老大徒悲傷」。到了那時，祇有追悔罷了，但我們要想求學成功，首先要作一個好學生，對於課業要爛熟誦習，遇到困難，一定要用毅力去克服它，這樣孜孜兀兀不斷的努力做去，必不難獲致成功的，諺語說：「學海無涯，惟勤是岸」。這不是說明勤學而成功的嗎？

總之，我們不論求學或做事，縱使失敗了，祇要不氣餒，還須繼續努力的去做，總可達到成功的。

一 個 假 日

六C 謝永昌

今天是星期日，又是中秋佳節，我一早起來，就和幾位朋友約定時間去郊外旅行，以資渡假。

我們大家約定上午九時出發，在未出發之前，我們先到一間茶室飲早茶，然後到碼頭坐船到九龍。到了九龍，我們坐車先到元朗的流浮山食螺，食完了螺之後，我們四處遊逛地方看風景，看完了風景之後，我們才乘車到青山吃海鮮。我們找了幾隻漁船，才能買到幾條大魚和幾斤蝦，買完之後，我們去到一間酒家，坐下休息後，才叫伙伴煮熟海鮮給我們食。

不久，伙伴把那些海鮮送給我們，我們一路食，一路談笑，十分快樂。

食完了海鮮之後，我們大家一齊離開那間酒家，又到荃灣那裏遊玩，看見那些工廠都沒有開工，使到那條街道十分幽靜。我們逛完了荃灣之後，大家坐船回統一碼頭，當我們回到統一碼頭後，即到一間飯店食晚飯，食完了晚飯之後，再約定那晚九時到山頂賞月，大家都贊成。

到了九時，我們一齊坐的士到山頂的一個亭裏賞月。到了十一時左右，我們才一齊回家休息。我回到家時，雖感覺十分疲倦。但想起今天的愉快情形，實在沒有虛渡這個假日了！

一次愉快的旅行

六 A 黎學強

前兩個星期，級主任張老師告訴我們將有一次旅行，祇是地點，時間還沒有決定，同學們聽了這個消息，十分興奮。這個星期一，才宣佈了旅行的時間在本星期六，目的地是沙田。

沙田——這是一個多麼吸引人的旅行地點呀！我還回憶在五年級的時候，曾在國語課本裏讀到「沙田遊記」的文章，便請求老師給我們去沙田旅行，結果老師因為我們年紀尚小而去不成，這一回，終於是達到我們的願望了。

旅行前的一晚，也許是心情太興奮的緣故吧，我幾乎整整一晚沒有睡。那天，早上，我們便到火車站裏齊集，乘火車出發。一路上，看見

農夫們在忙着春耕，田野裏綠油油的一片，真給我們市區人開了眼界。

到了沙田，我們第一目標是西林寺和萬佛寺。西林寺是沙田很有名的名勝，遊人很多，食物攤子也隨著而劇增。那裏有竹林，有放生池，還有小小的瀑布，算得是清幽雅緻。隨著，便拾級上萬佛寺。萬佛寺建在山腰裏，裏面供奉着很多佛像，聽說每個形像都是不相同的。這時我們的肚子也有點餓了，便拿出帶來的食物，面對着前面碧海藍天，心情真是愉快極了！

我們在那兒遊玩了許久，後來，老師便帶我們到沙田的街市逛逛。街市上，真也熱鬧得很，聽從前到過的同學們說：那裏比從前更熱鬧了。

我們幾乎忘記了回程的時間已到，最後，祇好帶著未盡的遊興，踏上歸家的路程。

失學以後

六 B 鍾元昌

起先我住的是高樓大廈，什麼花都有，每當春天花開的時候，紅紅綠綠，非常美麗，別人都贊美着我的住所。

可是父親十分好賭，一年間就破了家產，以後再也沒有給我讀書的機會了。

「我給你十元，你買一些報紙去賣，寶寶，快點賣完回來吃早飯，我們等着你。」母親哭着說。

我無可奈何地走到了正義報館，買了五十份報紙，出來走了好幾條街，已是十二點了，肚子呢？咕嚕咕嚕的叫了起來，好辛苦才賣完了那些報紙，賺得了塊多錢，跑回家，媽媽正在那裏等着我呢！

「媽媽，我回來了。」我一直跑到她的身邊，接着說：「還賺了一塊多錢呢！」

這樣過了一年，家境越來越貧窮了。

有一天，我和媽媽出去玩，遇見了一個人，媽媽跟他談甚麼關於工錢的事。

那人只說了一聲：「五百」，就不說下去了。媽媽看着我，就哭了起来說：「寶寶，你跟他去吧！」

「不！媽媽，我不去。」我說。

「寶寶，你去吧！有了錢，我再會來領你。」

我哭泣著隨那人走，行了不久，便到一家書店，裏面有一位小姐長得十分美麗，對人十分誠懇，無論對掌櫃或傭人都一樣。因為她見我有些聰明，她就教我讀書作文，現在我已經能夠寫信作文了。可是我還是希望媽媽來帶我回家呢！

颶風劫後的香港

六 B 潘廣輝

真是天有不測之風雲，人有霎時的禍福。

九月三日，颶風露比襲港，造成本港廿七年來，遭受颶風襲擊最嚴重的一次。

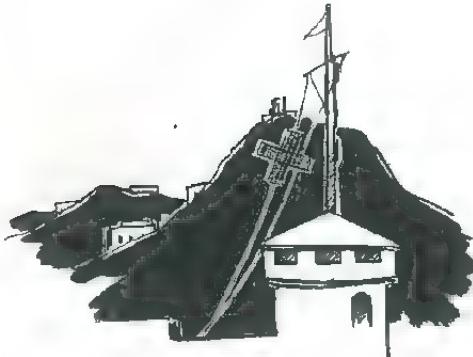
這些颶風帶給我們港九居民有喜也有悲，喜的是給我們帶來寶貴的雨水，使市民不敢鬧水荒；悲的是給我們帶來了人命和財物的損失，財物的損失，估計達數百萬元之鉅，人命的損失，達百餘人之多，受傷者亦為數很大。

颶風過後，港九市面，漸復繁榮，但塌樓，電線損壞，電話失靈，沉船，毀屋，山泥崩瀉，及傷人意外事件，不斷在報紙看見。

交通方面，因受颶風侵襲而停頓，其後，因有些街道受到山泥的冲壞，或掩沒而不能行車

，水路方面，因颶風初過，驚濤駭浪，為避免發生危險，亦暫告停船，總之，水陸交通一齊受到影響。

今次颶風損失最大的地方是北角，筲箕灣，李鄭屋村為較大，因為這處山泥和山石所推



毀，使到木屋區死亡和受傷重多。

露比來港之日，正是學校開課之日，而一些學校為迴避她的威脅，免發生意外，亦延遲開課。

香港此次受露比的侵襲，造成巨大的風災，他們家破人亡，流離失所，生活無依，情形甚為可憐，我希望各位伸出同情之手，大解饑餓，捐輸來賑濟啊！

一個孤兒

六 B 許炳榮

志遠是一個無依無靠的孤兒，小就寄養叔父家中，今年才十歲。在他三歲的時候，父親遭被黑社會的壞人暗害，由於父親死後，他的母親受刺激過度而影響身體，患起重病來，終於也去世了。他從此便失去了雙親，得不到家庭的溫暖，嘗盡了孤苦伶仃的滋味。

他雖然聰明伶俐，服從教導，很得叔父的疼愛，但是嬸母和堂兄弟姊妹們，都認為他是眼中釘，以為有他的一天，就會去了他們的父親的愛，所以很討厭他，每當父親因事出外，就得想辦法虐待他。

一天晚上，他的叔父因事不能回家，他們一家大小便趁機會下手了，他的堂兄亞強，在他吃飯的時候，不許他夾餃，只給他吃小半碗的白飯，志遠受了他的警告，只好服從挨餓了。飯後他拿著一本書到臥室裏去溫習功課，正在埋頭地學習，忽然他的堂姊妹阿芳又來了，不問理由，聲勢洶洶地打他一掌，並且罵他道：「你這壞東西，還不去挑水給我沖涼嗎？呆在這裏幹什麼呀？」可憐的志遠只好忍氣吞聲，連半句話都不敢說，貼貼服服地挑水去了。

深夜裏，志遠睡在床上，想自己的遭遇，不禁涕淚交流，因為挨打挨餓，抵受不住，便抱病在床了。可憐他沒有依靠，祇希望叔父快些回來，給他一些人間的溫暖呢？

春日郊遊

六A 伍錫昌

星期日，爸爸媽媽和我們到郊外旅行，目的就是沙田。

我們最早就到尖沙咀車站乘搭火車到沙田，在車廂裏看見外面的景物向後退，真是好看。

我們到了沙田，一落車見有很多禾田，一覽無遺，看見美麗的花草樹木，我們被它吸引著，幾乎忘記走了。

我們去到望夫山，那裏有幾塊石，在遠處看好像一個婦人和孩子，人們傳說是婦人和孩子在這山頂望他的丈夫回來，就變了幾塊石，所以叫做望夫山。

我們又去到紅梅谷，那裏有很多山谷，又有許多樹木，陣陣的涼風，吹到我們身上，真是涼快。

那時正午，我們還想到西林寺，道風山等名勝去參觀，可是我們的目的，是爬過獅子山到九龍，所以我們不去參觀了。

當我們爬獅子山的時候，沿途有很多人。在獅子山上有一條小溪，小溪的水很清涼，有很多人在那裏煮食，我們也是，我們吃完了，再爬上山頂，那裏有一個大平原，有小販賣汽水，煙仔等東西，我們又落山到九龍，真是好玩，我們落到九龍的時候，那時正是正午，我們還未吃飯，所以到附近的飯店裏吃飯，吃飽了，就乘車回家。

我們回到家裏，玩了整天，覺得很疲倦，大家都上牀休息，我們都說，沙田的景色真是美麗，尤其是那紅梅谷，是最迷人的。

洋娃娃的遭遇

六C 梁鴻章

我是一個美麗的洋娃娃，在日本一間玩具製造工廠裏出世的。

有一天，我被放在東京一家大百貨公司裏的玻璃窗廈裏，許多人經過窗廈的時候，大多停下來欣賞我，尤其是那些到日本遊歷的外籍旅客。大約過三天左右，我終於被一位雅客華貴的女遊客買去了，帶返華麗的旅館裏，我從她和她的丈夫談話之中，知道她打算把我帶回家，送給她的寶貝的女兒，我便跟著她從東京的羽田機場乘飛機到菲律賓的馬尼拉，在這裏，我會飽嘗熱帶的風光了，等到他們夫妻從馬尼拉坐飛機返回香港的時候，我才有機會和她的女兒見面，這位小朋友樣子倒十分可愛，真可惜她並不珍惜她的任何一種玩具，當然她對我也一樣不會例外啦，不到三個星期的光景，便把我拋棄在垃圾桶裏去，我在垃圾桶足足睡了一個晚上，弄得遍身骯髒，怪不舒服啊！

第二天清早，在她家裏的垃圾工人，一早便把我從骯髒又黑暗的垃圾桶中，救了出來，帶回家去，先給我洗了一個涼快的澡，再介紹我和她瘦小病牀上的女兒見面，從此，我便和她住在一起，這位小主人待我和從前那位身嬌肉貴的小姐比較起來，是大大的不相同了，她把我當作一位最心愛的小伴侶一樣，見了我便歡天喜地的抱著我，愛不放手，過了不久，她的病也就痊癒了。

有一次，她抱我走近海濱去看別人玩水捉魚和呼吸新鮮空氣時，一不小心把我掉到水裏去，急得她大叫「救命」，後來還是由一位大叔把我救上來，雖然這樣，我被水侵襲變成落湯雞一樣，頭髮也蓬亂了，但我還是非常高興，沒有怨她不小心累我吃了苦，因為從這樣意外的事情中，就流露出她的內心是多麼的愛我啊！



秋日旅行

六B 潘廣輝

紅葉滿山，黃花遍地，大自然都換上秋裝了，秋日的下午，陽光柔和，涼風吹拂，一切都顯得適意

平和，正是旅行郊外的時光，適逢假日，我便和幾位同學來一次旅行，目的地就是沙田。

到了那天，早上七時許，我們就坐渡海小輪到尖沙嘴火車站去，當時鐘敲了八響之後，我們就登上火車，開始我們的旅程，經過大約十分鐘之後，穿過了一個天山洞，一片田野就出現我們的眼前，沙田已經在望了，我們都覺得十分高興。

嗚嗚！火車已經在沙田火車站停下來，下了火車後，我們就向目的地紅莓谷進發，路途上一片禾田，一望無際，這時正是秋天，田裏的禾已經熟了，一片金黃，在日光下，好像遍地黃金似的，閃耀在我眼前，真是美麗，遠遠的山際，那些樹葉都沒有以前那麼青翠了，有些變黃色，有些紅色，在清風下搖擺着，這些大自然的生物，不約而同地構成一幅美麗的圖畫。

走了大約二十分鐘，我們已經接近紅莓谷了，這時的景物又不同，那裏有些疏落的屋宇和一條彎曲的小河，河面孤舟數葉，靜靜地浮在河面，還有十多個小鴨子，在小河旁游動着，發出「甲甲」的响聲，我們左盼右顧，如置身在一幅充滿着純樸而帶有鄉村氣味的圖畫。

繼續行了數分鐘，就到目的地紅莓谷，那裏有一塊平地，我們就選擇了在樹蔭的地方野餐，野餐完後，看見那裏面積廣大，可容我們做各

種的運動，如踢足球，踏單車，及各種遊戲。

玩到黃昏，我們又踏上歸途，太陽的斜輝像向我們揮手告別，大家踏上火車，嘈雜的火車聲衝破了靜寂而漫長的秋夜，大約十五分鐘後到達市區了，在船上，我站在船頭欣賞香港的夜景，美麗啊！真是不愧有名的東方之珠！

秋晨漫步

六B 李蘇良

這一天早上，我一早便起牀，推開了牀前的窗子，迎面吹來一陣輕快的涼風，從東邊的山遠遠眺望，已是大邊一輪金黃色的太陽，冉冉上升，那萬縷的金線將大地的露水，慢慢地蒸發到半空，織成一片片的薄雲，輕罩著大地。

一年四季之中，祇能夠在秋天才可以看到這些景象，所以趁著這個初秋的清晨，我便出門朝著山上走去，山徑上靜靜的，一個人影也沒有，陰氣沈沈，兩旁的花草樹木，被一些西風的吹拂，已經飄下了不少葉子，如果有人在上面走，假如一個不小心，一下子就會滑倒的。

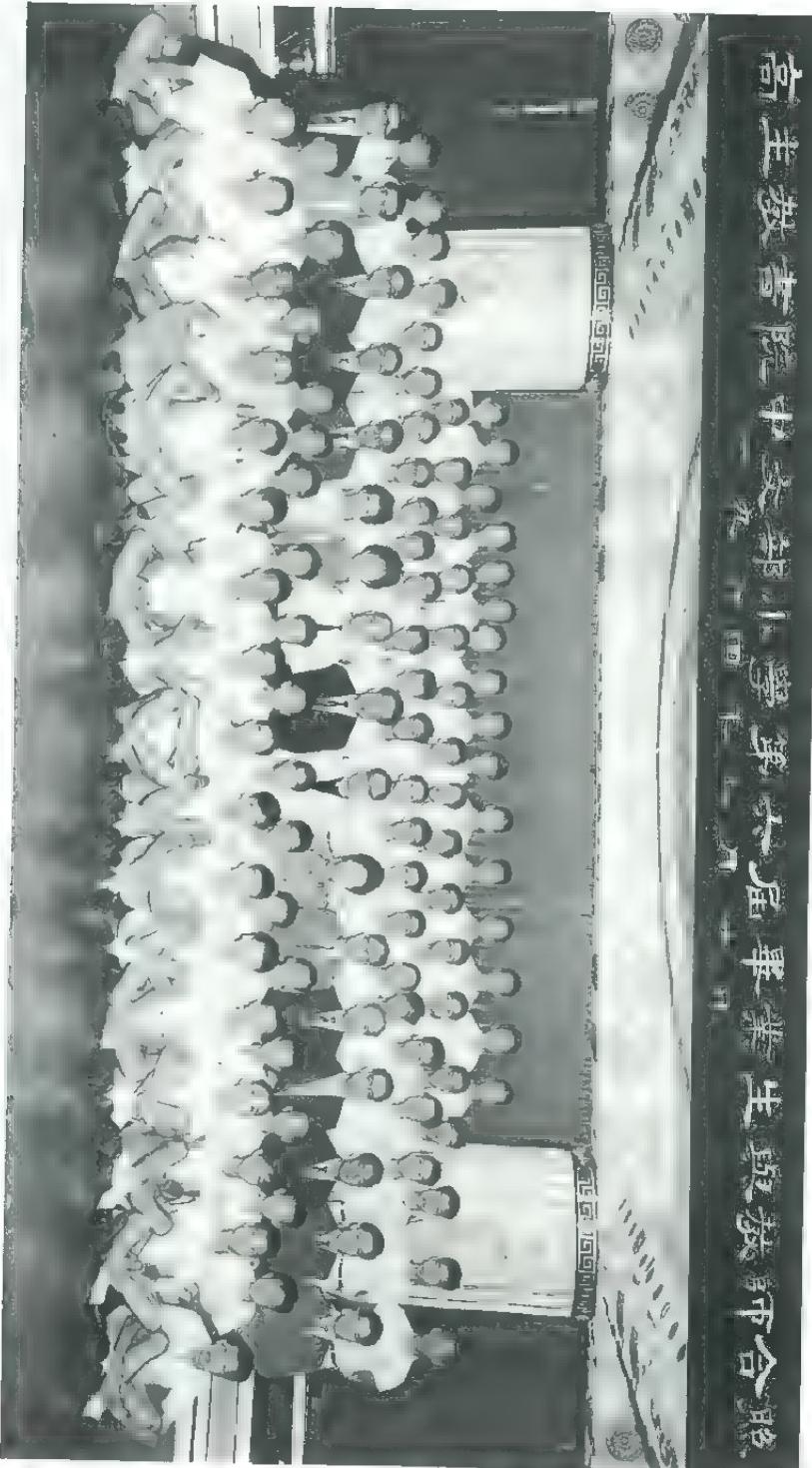
我沿着一條小徑行行重行行，行了不久，便到達了山頂。那兒也種了不少樹木，樹上的樹枝，好像一個喝醉酒的不倒翁一樣，左搖右擺，似是無限嬌媚的向大地透露秋大的來臨。

抬頭向天空上遠望，淡淡的幾片白雲，輕慢地飄浮著。正好連接着海上的小舟，構成一片，所謂「天連水，水連天」，就好像現在的景物一樣，加濃了秋天的氣氛。

我坐在一塊大石上，面對著大地的一切，不禁撩惹起自己的思潮。

我想，秋天去了，接來的是冬天，大自然的景物，隨着季候的轉變，秋天也總有重現的一天，但是時間和光陰，一去却永遠也不會重臨！秋天是一年四季中的一個好季節，我們應該不要浪費時間和光陰，而且還有要用功讀書，爭取好前途才是啊！

照 合 師 教 與 生 業 畢 屆 六 第





中 文 部 全 體 教 師 照 合

中 文 部 全 體 教 職 員 姓 名

李宏基神父	童紹禧先生
羅相益主任	吳佩賢先生
農瑾華姑娘	鄧子炫先生
張頌民先生	關曼冰先生
梁廷侯先生	麥淑堅先生
鄭亮先生	陸秀民先生
張衛國先生	翁益隆先生
農繼宗先生	何建華先生
伍治平先生	徐多榮先生
何潔貞先生	吳佩銘先生
趙明珠先生	陳鴻亮先生
余志鵬先生	李紹貞先生
鄧麗萍先生	麥社慧先生

中文部校務概述

羅相益

本校中文部，自李宏基神父接任校長以來，積極指導吸收公教學生，推進校務，對管教措施，一向嚴謹，從不鬆懈，循循善誘，使莘莘學子，品學兼備。爰將校務概述於下：

△教務方面

(1) 班級之編制：有中文日校十三班，中文夜校七班。

(2) 科目分配：本校分配科目時極為審慎，不只師資選擇要求足夠勝任之才能，且分科指定劃一施教之方式，以求各科適當發揮，務使學生意義臻化。

(3) 作業之批改及審查：本校對學生作業批改與審查，特別注重，各科教師不只時刻督促學生之簿本清潔，且要求答案

正確，字體端正整齊，而教導處審查工作時，注意批改是否合理，答案有無脫漏，以免各生困惑誤解之弊。

(4) 教學方法：採取「教學順序方法」以為施教，適應個性，啟發學生學習興趣，鼓勵學生發問，養成優良之討論習慣。

(5) 學業競賽：為提高各生研習之興趣，發揮各生創作知能，本校每學期定期舉行作文、書法、美術、英文、常識、算術、歌唱等學藝比賽，給予正確評判，分別頒獎，以資鼓勵。

△訓育方面：

(1) 訓育目標：重視學生品格陶冶，社會道德培養，以期各生養成勇敢奮發之精神，自立負責之能力，審慎周密之思考，刻苦勤樸之習慣，精誠團結之意志，愛國愛黨之觀念。

(2) 訓育實施：本校訓育實施工作，除施行常規訓練外，積極訓練學生躬行實踐中心訓練及調查問題學生，以杜絕「亞飛」壞行學生之滲入。

△為了解學生心理，家庭環境，學識增進，身體健康等，在本年度開始，即請各該班主任作家庭訪問，並將調查和訪問結果，綜合研討，務達學校即家庭，一爐共治之教育精神，作為改進教務之方針，此項工作，深得各生家長所讚許。

△一九六三年九月十四日舉行第一次校務會議，商討本學年應興應革事宜，及加強教務訓育工作，擬訂今後各項實施計劃。

△十月二十六日至廿一日舉行月份總測驗。

△十一月十七日教導處舉行各科作業總檢驗。

△十一月十五日至卅日舉行十一月份總測驗。

△十二月十日舉行美術比賽，分高、中、初三組，結果高級組冠軍

鄧正安，亞軍 洪偉城，季軍 潘偉強，中級組冠軍 王文彪，

亞軍 潘志昌，初級組冠軍 李尤夫，亞軍 陳偉全，季軍

吳兆根。

△一月六日舉行書法比賽。

△一月廿五日舉行第二次校務會議，研討本學期管教及各項活動之效果，及下學期之發展計劃。

△一月廿二日至廿一日舉行學期考試。

△二月十九日，一九六三年度下學期開學。

△二月廿九日舉行六二年度下學期第一次校務會議，商討本學期之各項發展，及籌備校刊之出版。

△三月七日籌備校運會，積極訓練兒童參加各項比賽。

△三月十八日及廿日，本校假香港加路連山南華體育會大球場，舉行校運會，中文部教職員分別榮獲教職員組之拔河比賽冠軍及四百公尺接力賽跑冠軍，學生獲獎者亦衆。

△四月十二日至十八日舉行第一次成績總測驗。

△四月二十六日舉行算術比賽。

△五月廿四日至卅日舉行第二次成績總測驗。

△六月六日舉行第二次校務會議，總結本學期教導及校務工作。

△六月七日教導處舉行各班各科作業部總檢驗。

△六月十二日舉行作文比賽。

△七月五日至十一日舉行學期考試。

△七月廿日至九月四日暑期，本學年結束。

秋日郊遊 小六甲(下午) 黎沛霖

炎熱的夏天已過去，涼快的秋天又來了。金風送爽，晴空皎潔，這個時候，最好是旅行。所以我便趁著這個機會，約了幾位朋友到郊外去。

那天我們帶了食物和各種日用品，一同前往尖沙咀乘火車而往。我們在車廂裏往外看時，只見楓葉飄紅，梧桐葉落，本來青翠欲滴的樹木，現在却變成一片萎黃，顯出憔悴的現象。下車後清風吹來，不覺心情開朗。一望無際的草地，也變得有些萎黃。田野間農人們都忙著收割那成熟的禾稻，遠望過去，好像遍地金黃。萬里無雲，水秀山明，這種可愛的景色，在柔和的陽光照射下，彷彿一幅彩繪。

我們一直溜躪到萬家燈火，才乘火車返家。

可愛的秋天，給人們帶來了愉快的生活，和豐富的收穫，真是值得高興啊！

初冬的早晨

小五乙(下午) 陳志基

在初冬的早晨，街上一片寧靜，很少人來往，只有些去上學的學生，但是有些還沒有起牀，躲在自己溫暖的被窩裏。

平時美麗的花朵已沒有了。青綠的樹木都枯謝了。平時愛在樹上唱歌的小鳥，已不聽到牠們的歌聲。愛在花朵上飛舞的蝴蝶，已不復再見了。太陽的溫暖都好像減低了它的熱度。平時愛在平原上跑來跑去的動物都躲在他自己的洞裏，大地上像死去一樣。舊布也沒有的，躲在樓梯底下發抖，祈望溫暖的春天再臨人間！



遊植物公園

小三乙(下午) 葉百成

今天是星期日，爸爸帶我們到植物公園裏遊玩。我們乘車去，在公園附近下了車，便步行上去。

到了公園門口，覺得有點累了，便在長椅上休息，看見許多人在那美麗而又大的噴水池旁拍照。我們在公園裏遊逛，看見園裏栽種了許多美麗的花和又大又高的樹木，我和弟弟們在草地上捉迷藏、賽跑等，因為玩得累了，便請爸爸替我們在噴水池旁拍了幾張照片。再上去便是動物園，鐵絲籠子裏養了幾隻猴子和熊等動物，在那裏參觀的多數是小孩子。我們都去看看。

因為時間不早，爸爸便帶我們回家了。

馬的自述 小四丙(下午) 林興洪

馬是我的名，我是在西伯利亞出生的，因為我有四隻強有力的腿，所以跑得很快，人人都稱我做良駒，加上我高大的個子，十分好看。

一天一天的過去，我終於遠離家鄉，被人帶到「東方之珠」香港去，他們把我領到馬廄，又過了幾天好食好住的生活，我便要出賽了。忽然砰的一聲，同伴們立刻趕快奔走，我也不甘後人，因為我很任性，所以一下便追上了，祇見旁邊有很多人喧叫，混成一片，我因此驚了一下，便加緊奔跑，不久，我已遙遙領先了，後來我得了冠軍，當人們歡呼時，我自己回心一想，人們拿我來作賭博的工具，不知害了多少人，我應該感到榮幸嗎？

賭馬之風氣盛行本港，上至達官貴人，下至販夫走卒，莫不沉迷此道，日夜研鑽馬經，甚至茶飯不思，更有弄至傾家蕩產，家毀人亡，社會風氣之壞，不可不謂暗馬之影響。

太平山旅行記

小四甲（上午） 傅子正

光陰過得真快，不覺已經是秋天了。爸爸提議乘著秋高氣爽，到太平山旅行，我們大家就立刻準備妥當。

第二天清早我們坐著私家車向著太平山頂飛馳而去。因為是清早，所以車輛很少，爸爸以四十多咪的速度飛駛。經過大約四十五分鐘，到達太平山頂了。當我們走下車來，四週都是翠綠的樹木和高山，空氣多麼清鮮呀！秋風一陣陣吹來，很是涼快。我們走到山邊看看，香港的景色就擺在眼前，我想如果在這裏佈下大砲陣地，一定能控制全島的。

太平山真是美麗，那花草樹木的幽靜景色，在市區是很難看到的。後來我們到一家佈置很特別的餐廳進餐。它四面被樹木和花朵圍繞著，有十多隻白鵠在樹上和周圍盤旋。爸爸點了牛奶、三文治、奶油甜麵包、牛油、和紅茶等等。我們便飽食盡興回家去。

我的名字叫做風，我是在南方長大的人。人類在生活

上不能沒有我，因為我可以幫助人吹乾衣服，尤其是當體育堂完了，學生們都滿頭大汗，滿面紅漲，那時他們更加需要我了。在天氣炎熱時，人們

穿著單衣也還覺得熱，這時便更覺得我的可貴了。

風

小四甲
光
鎮
伍

繁盛的城市變得死寂呢！

我的好朋友

小二甲（上午） 陳堯光

我有一個很好的朋友。名字叫光華，他對人很有禮貌。

他待我很好，因此我喜歡和他一起讀書，一起遊戲。我們對功課有不明白的地方，大家便互相研究，對學業的進步，是有很大幫助的。

我不明白的地方，大家便互相研究，對學業的進步，是有很大幫助的。

外祖母

小三丙（上午） 胡餘

我家有個外祖母，她的身體和精神都很好，她喜歡料理家務？她有一副慈祥的面孔，對人和藹可親，我的弟妹常常要她講故事。有空的時候她很喜歡對我們講些以前的事。我們有不對的地方時，她便用心地報導我們，爸爸媽媽都十分敬愛她。我們一家人，都對她很尊重。

香 港 之 夜

小六甲（上午）

庚耀邦



香港是一個美麗的小島，人們稱它為東方之珠；尤其它的夜景，更是吸引遊客的一大條件，各地的遊客都競集於此。每當入夜時分，香港便好像一個雍容華貴的婦人，滿身珠光寶氣，閃閃生光，光艷奪目。

晚上香港的繁華區域，永遠是點綴著五光十色的光管廣告。馬路上車水馬龍，擁擠得水洩不通。白天忙於工作的人們，在這熱鬧的氣氛中，盡情娛樂，以發泄一下緊張的神經，消散一天辛勤工作後的疲勞。

頂是欣賞夜景的好去處，因為站在那裏，整個香港可以一覽無遺。仰望天空，繁星點點，皎月當空。再眺望夜市，萬家燈火，更顯得光明燦爛。這種詩情畫意的景色，會令人感到心曠神怡。

我認為從每一角度來欣賞香港的夜景，永遠是令人陶醉的，「東方之珠」這個稱號真是名符其實。

報 紙 小六甲（上午） 陳華疊

報紙天天報導世界各地的大事，它是我們日常所必需閱讀的。世界的一切，是不停地變遷，如果我們閱讀報紙，就不會落伍了。

報紙是我們的精神食糧，如果我們要求取新的知識，就要在公餘課後，閱讀一些有益的書籍或報紙。有一些報紙，在小學會考之前，刊出一些有關會考的問題，使我們能夠了解升中試的情況。

報紙的內容很豐富，有國際新聞，報導世界各地新聞和發生的要事；本港新聞，報導本港發生的大事；體育，報導各地的體育活動。其他還有教育、交通、經濟、娛樂、副刊等。

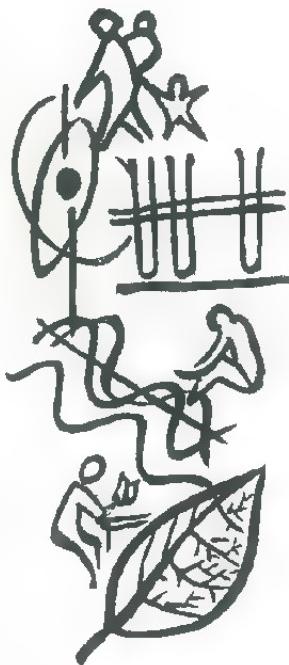
現在香港的報館雖然很多，但我們要記着：好的報紙對我們有益。壞的報紙對我們有害。所以我們要知道每間報館的立場，檢查他們的報紙是否含有低級趣味。這是我們必需注意的。

新 界 秋 色 小五乙（上午） 嚴國勳

重陽節那天，爸爸帶我到沙田遊玩。秋天的景色真是美麗，這種美麗的景色，祇有在郊外才能看到。

成熟的禾田，好像遍地黃金。路旁的樹木，葉子都變黃了，差不多全掉葉子都脫落了。這時，正是菊花盛開的季節。不怕寒冷的松樹，益見蒼翠，像巨人似的屹立在路旁和山坡上。林裏和山間的燕子，逐漸飛到南方去了；住在樹洞下的螞蟻，很匆忙的找食物，預備過冬；蜜蜂忙趕採蜜。只剩下蝴蝶，還在飛舞。蛇和青蛙都預備冬眠。許多樹葉和花朵都換了黃色的秋裝。空氣一片清涼，風平浪靜，海上波平如鏡。

有很多農人忙著秋收。有的收割，有的打稻。在果園裏有很多紅紅綠綠的果子。在都市裏，我們不容易看到秋天的特徵。當我們進入新界的時候，一切都顯出是秋天的景象。



談規律生活

中一甲 謝金齡

「一寸光陰一寸金，寸金難買寸光陰。」俗語說得好，一個人如果想自己的事業成功，固然需要毅力、志氣與恒心，但同時還須珍惜時間以作支柱。要珍惜時間，最好的方法就是過着有規律的生活。因為這樣時間便不會虛度。預先定下一個計劃，到時只是按部就班的進行。工作時專心工作，遊戲時盡情玩個痛快。工作時不心散，就一定會有好的效果；而另一方面，遊戲時因為工作已經妥當完成，無須憂慮，大可放心地玩，健康一定受到保障，亦是幫助我們做好第二天工作的方法之一。

因此，有規律的生活，可以說是我們的事業能夠成功的重要因素。反過來說，如果生活沒有規律，則身心兩方面都沒有益處，而且會把光陰糟蹋，這未免太可惜了。一年的時間就像瞬息間的事，如果不好的利用光陰，過着有規律的生活，事業便一敗塗地，無所成就，後悔亦已太遲了。例如不把工作做妥，便半途而止，到外玩耍，雖然這樣便可逃避現實；但你認為這樣就可以得到真正的快樂嗎？當然不會啦！相反地，沒有真正可以使我們健體怡神的玩意，我們便會感覺頹喪，精神大受損傷，且會把時光一分一秒的浪費。

如果你是過着這種的生活，便須立刻遷善，不可因循自誤。最重要的是我們要有恒心，處處克制自己，這也就是我們想過有規律的生活的關鍵。譬如應是讀書的時候，受到鄰居小孩的引誘，想去棄課本，到外玩耍。要知道這就是「誘惑」想戰勝我們的好機會，我們就千萬要控制自己，克制一下，就可戰勝誘惑。這樣經過一次、二次、三次……的克制，我們自然習慣了，從此便可過着有規律的生活，也就是工作時工作，遊戲時遊戲。那麼我們為何不選擇這種能夠善用時光，身心有益，養成我們做事有序的生活——有規律的生活呢？

爐峯山上碧雲濃，
遊客恍如在霧中，
南北東西渾不辨，
水天一色白茫茫。

霧中遊山

中四甲 余社



格言

- (1) 作文宜苦思，習字宜有恒——(曾國藩)
- (2) 學問之進步，在乎疑，小疑則小進，大疑則大進，放其疑處，方成悟也。(陳白沙)
- (3) 奢貴驕人，固不善，學問驕人，害亦不細——(程顥)
- (4) 孝子侍親，不可有沉靜態，不可有莊肅態，不可有枯淡態，不可有豪雄態，不可有勞倦態，不可有疾病態，不可有怨怒態——(呂新吾)
- (5) 不孝父母，而盡情於他人，無益也——(蘇格拉底)
- (6) 志士仁人，無求生以害人，有殺身以成人——(論語)
- (7) 讀書，為明理也，明理，為做人也——(彭兆蓀)
- (8) 大禹聖人，乃惜寸陰，至於衆人，當惜分陰，豈可逸遊荒醉，生無益於時，死無聞於後——(陶侃)
- (9) 天下事利害恒相半，惟讀書則有全利而無少害，讀書一卷，則有一卷之益，讀書一日，則有一日之益——(陳眉公)
- (10) 因鳥不忘飛，繫鳥常念馳——(蘇東坡)
- (11) 天下事以延而廢者十之九(顏氏家訓)
- (12) 痛莫大於縱己之欲，惡莫大於言人之非，病莫大於不知己之失——(孫奇遇)
- (13) 自立自重，不可隨人腳跟，學人言語——(陸九淵)
- (14) 百戰百勝，不如一忍，萬言萬當，不如一默——(黃庭堅)
- (15) 欲人勿聞，莫若勿言，欲人勿知，莫若勿爲——(史晉臣)

慈母淚

中一丁 徐厚添

我在電鈴上按了按，門開了，我踏了進去隨即聽見一陣吵耳的聲響：「牛媽，我最後警告你，若你今天還不把欠租還清，你母子倆得馬上搬走。」從這一段說話中，我知道姑母又在向牛媽逼租了。

「寬限兩天吧！我阿牛病倒了，我那有時間到工廠上工呢？一等我出了糧，定必如數奉還。」牛媽哀求着說。

牛媽也着實可憐，姑母並非鐵石心腸的人，也就應允了她。

兩天後，牛媽的期限到了，但阿牛的病勢却愈加沉重，看樣子也命不久矣，爲了鬆弛心情，我約了三兩同學看了一場電影。

回家後，已是十時許了，我看見客廳上冷清清的沒有一個人。一切顯得暮氣沉沉。這更加強了牛媽哭聲的響亮。

因爲好奇心的驅使，我走到牛媽的房門前，門只是虛掩，我從門縫中看見牛媽穿了一套黑色的衣服，佈滿皺紋的手上抱着阿牛。奇怪的是阿牛竟然一動不動的躺在母親的懷裏。

「他……」我不禁低呼了一聲，這微微的聲響驚動了牛媽，她抬頭說着：「死啦。」我感到非常的不好意思，因爲我提起了別人的傷心事。

我走出了房門，回頭看見那慈母在哭着，淚水便斷了線的珍珠般滾下來，落在孩子的臉上，一滴又一滴……

冬的憔悴

中一成

周奇森

在這冬日，溫柔的陽光淡淡的吻着原野上，而往日濃綠的樹葉，已經漸漸的變爲憔悴了。絢麗的花兒早已斂去了她的笑容。自然之神啓示我們說世界開始荒涼了。在這荒涼的世界中，我們能找着些甚麼呢？只有寒風陣陣針砭着我們的肌膚。

回憶幽美而溫暖的春光，燦爛而炎熱的夏日和富有詩意的秋天，都已過去了。但我們卻沒有捉住它游絲飄忽般的痕跡，潛藏蘊藉的生命，如今只不絕的吹冷了人們青春的烈火。當我疲乏的時候，會想到大自然中去找一點安慰，換一換新鮮的空氣。然而不去倒還罷了，去了之後，

就會看到世界荒涼得可怕。披着破衣的老人，想在陽光下爭得一點熱，但是陽光所給予他們的熱能有多少？又看到單衣的幼孩在煤炭中尋覓黑煤，鳥兒有時從空中驚寒的掠過，發出那聲聲悽厲的啾啾。

啊！在這萬物枯萎的世界中，氣溫低降的空氣裏，貧者得不到衣裳，病者得不到溫暖，幼者得不到撫愛，鳥兒得不到冬糧。「唉」！「冬季要咒罵你，你這破壞一切，毀滅一切的殘酷魔王。」

我雖然坐在教室中，穿着厚厚的衣服，但偶而看到外面的荒涼和蕭索的景象，我的臉上浮着冬的憔悴和心上起了裂痕般的劇痛。啊！我應當忍耐呢？還奮鬥呢？「奮鬥」，趕走這摧殘世界的冬，振起精神和春之神携手來建築一個光明與歡樂的玫瑰色的燦爛而溫馨的世界吧。

黃昏的海灘

中一丙 馮可立

一個美麗的黃昏，我穿過了青翠茂盛的竹叢，到達那水滑沙幼的海灘。這時海灘一片寧靜，周圍只响着我底輕快的步聲和海水的拍擊聲。我拖着長長的影子，走向海邊的一塊礁石上，坐在那處眺望着遙遠紅霞的天邊。

夕陽漸漸地向西沉下去；那時候，太陽像火球一般發出燦爛的光輝，照着浮遊在天空際的彩雲。一縷縷和清新的晚風頻頻吹來，使我的心情爲之一振。這時海水輕輕地盪漾着，在金光照耀下，湧起了一片片金黃色的鱗光，閃爍不停，簇擁着一個個的白浪撲向岸邊，打在岩石上，浪光四濺。遠處的一點點的歸帆由遠而近，一抹斜陽落在船上，給他們鑲上了黃色的金邊。堅毅的海鷗，迎着晚霞，在輕清的晚風底下翱翔；忽兒俯衝下來，忽兒又高飛上去，牠們醉於大自然美景之中。背後翠綠的小山崗上，青松已染上紅日的光輝，在晚風中搖動着；遠處的竹叢沒有蛻色，憑着光線的反射，不但映紅了整個海面，而且也照紅了整個天空，增加了宇宙的奇觀。不一會，紅日已深深地低沉下去，皎潔的銀輝代替了金黃色的夕陽，一切似乎比剛才更靜了。看看時間不早，只好帶着依依不捨的心情，踏上歸家的路途。

只瞧下那夜鶯在唱歌，蟬兒在叫，風吹竹叢嘩嘩的聲音……

服務公眾應具的精神

中三甲 謝友璇

論 考 試

中二乙 朱繼陶

在這個充滿着自私自利、巧取豪奪的世界裏，在這個上義感及同情心被麻木的人世間，一群大專學生竟號召起替被迫遷的貧民作服務的義舉（事見去年九月間）。他們扛起鋤頭，不惜任潤白的皮膚被炎陽晒得焦黑，不顧幼嫩的手掌被鋤柄磨得起了泡子。他們不求任何代價，也不是沽名釣譽，只希望把同情的種子播在半人間，半鬼域的荒涼山頭，讓它們發芽，茁長、蔓延開來……

從這回事看來，這個被稱為「人情薄過紙」的「天堂」，顯然仍有熱情份子的存在。他們這次的舉動，充份表現出人類服務公眾的人性，使人們欣慶着這為利慾所籠罩的社會，仍然存有正義感與同情心。

服務，是人類入世的最終本份。主耶穌有說：「不以役人，乃役於人」。服務的原則是不為己悲，而要置天下於裕席之上的。以獎國憂民揚名的范仲淹，他的人生觀是：「先天下之憂而憂，後天下之樂而樂」。這確是服務的最高哲理。

歷史教訓我們，一個國家民族的淪亡，都是由於為人主者昏庸，為領導者不守本份之過。上不「公」而下不「忠」，這個國家已到山窮水盡的地步了，怎不解體？既為一國之主，便應大公無私，信賞必罰，杜絕裙帶關係，凡事以身作則，除弊急於興利，這就是「公」的意思。而為領導者更應廉潔嚴明，不畏惡勢力，不濫用私人，萬事以「公」理為依歸，不受賄賂，抱着服務大眾的精神，這就是「忠」的意思。此外民衆亦應有「廉」「明」之德。互相監督，互相鼓勵，以明亮的目光消滅罪惡於無形，以忠義自勉勉人，「廉」「明」之精意，便可激發。

「公」「忠」「廉」「明」非徒適於國家的服務組織，其實也可推諸於人與人之間的服務。如上面所述大專學生的義舉，便見四者的表現。這種精神，我們要鼓勵、讚許、提倡、響應。給這新播下的種子以所需的陽光、水分、肥料，使他能長出肥壯高質的花朵來。深願我們大家以此共勉互勵。

考試是世界各地的學生普遍感到頭痛的事；雖然學生們都不喜歡考試，甚至憎恨它，但是卻全部都受考試的統治。考試，在學生來說，是一個審判，分數便是判決書。

今日，考試已成為通行的試驗形式了。它幾乎可以支配每一個學生的前途；這並非誇大，因為每一個學生都知道這是事實；如果我們要得文憑，就一定首先要通過考試；如果我們得不到文憑，我們畢業後便不能方便地找到職業了，因為考試是這樣重要，所以學生們在參加考試的時候，心裏都感到驚惶與不安。

究竟考試會帶來甚麼壞的效果呢？最重要的，就是會養成一些自私的心理；因為他們認識了考試的重要性後，為了要趕上別人，便會拚命地向上爬，不惜用同學們來做墊腳石。我們常常可以看到，當一個同學向另一個同學借功課或筆記來參考時，另一個總會找出許多藉口來推托，因為他怕那個同學看了他的筆記之後，便會凌驾在他之上，這不是自私是甚麼？其實我們學習，是應該互相幫助，共同研究的。

雖然考試有壞處，可是它的好處却很多。如果我們沒有考試，我們可能會把時間耽擱在其他事上。考試有一種推進我們的力量，它使我們得到更多，更澈底的學習。考試又能使我們幹練小心；因為當我們考試的時候，我們知道時間是有限制的。所以，我們便要敏捷地思索，敏捷地貫串意思，或許找出解決的方法。我們可能沒有時間改正，這樣便強迫我們要加倍小心。幹練和小心對我們離開學校後所遭遇的工作是很重要的。

這是個競爭的世界。我們無論在職業或事業上都需要競爭，考試亦是競爭的一種。很幸運地我們從經歷過無數的大小考試中，吸收了很多競爭的經驗，因此當我們踏入這個競爭的社會時就不用害怕了，因我們已經熟練了。考試還有一個好處，它使我們自信。如果我們能像其他同學一樣，通過一個困難的考試，這豈不是說我們並不比別人低劣嗎？總言之，我們不應該常常忘着考試帶來的壞處。應該要遠觀一些，一切不可被考試所支配，相反地，要好好的利用它，藉着考試的好處而成爲一個更優秀的學生。

新 春 賞 花

中三乙 唐健垣

花之爲物也，萃大塊之英靈，煥然美矣！夫五色錯雜，馥郁生香，梅萼齊開，以炫麗天之象；桃花競發，以鋪錦地之形，此蓋造物之功也。

而弔鐘以金銀呈瑞，芍藥以紫白凝姿，色賽雲霞，有踰畫工之妙筆；清凌霜雪，不遜錦匠之奇能。夫豈外飾，蓋自然耳。際此新春佳節，賞心樂事，非賞花而何！

梅爲落葉喬木，葉作廣橢圓形。其花冠五瓣，色具白紅，白梅能開花結子，紅梅乃華而不實者也。梅之品種過百：重葉、九英、麗枝、玉蝶等皆其著者也。昔者蘇州鄧尉山植梅過萬，著梅時節，漫山鋪錦，香飄十里，騷人雅士輒結伴來尋，飲酒詠詩以抒情懷焉。

宋人陸佃曰：「梅花優於香，桃花優於色。」元人耶律楚材亦曰：「枝橫碧玉大然瘦，蕊破黃金分外香。」譽之殊高。惟是梅花老樹非凡品，巍立風中著麗裳；縱有王珣椽樣筆，亦能描花態不描香，宋人林逋以梅爲妻，誠是識花之惜花人也。

水仙、形如大蒜，高達一尺，有細長之脈葉而莖幹中空。上有花莖於葉叢中獨堅，下有銀鬚於塊莖下齊垂，復有白色繖狀之花，確副乎其仙風道骨之名也。六朝人呼水仙爲雅蒜。詩客名之曰洛浦神女。本草稱之爲金盞銀台。其名之美，蓋無以復加矣。

江南人好水仙者，輒以陶盃古器載之，輒以南京雨花台之石，名花奇石，輝映生光，實有牡丹綠葉，相得益彰之妙也。宜乎水仙之得水如仙，天生最奇；寒香寂寞，風動冰肌；仙

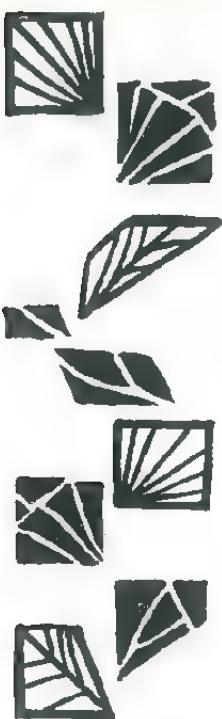
風道骨，淡掃娥眉。鉛華不事，玉容倍真；香勝龍涎鳳臘，美比洛水女神；雅人之紛然稱道，良有以也。

菊乃菊科多年生草本植物也，其莖略帶木質而葉有缺刻，花冠周圍爲舌狀，中有管瓣亭亭。菊之品種甚繁，劉遠菊譜云有三十餘種，李時珍云有九百品，言人人殊，惟陶宏景別之爲眞菊、野菊二類，執簡乘繁，記憶稱便。

以菊之開花期言之，可分爲夏菊、秋菊、寒菊三疇。而以秋菊爲正盛於春。秋菊又有大輪、中輪、小輪之別。大輪之花最清麗，花徑達呎；中輪之菊瓣有異形。下側之花瓣呈管狀，管瓣上爲匙形，此乃別花所無者也。此菊性格剛強，開花時亦能保持水平位置，不曲不垂，與蓮之出污泥而不染同有君子之風。蘇東坡詩曰：「荷盡已無擎雨蓋，菊殘猶有傲霜枝。」可見一斑矣。

桃、薔薇科落葉亞喬木也，高丈餘，有檀色之皮而老幹鱗然；小枝則呈紅綠色。春日開桃花，以紅者爲多，間亦有白色者。桃花更有單瓣重瓣之別，其橢圓之葉與桃花齊映，誘人七擲。詩經曰：「桃之夭夭，灼灼其華。」其譽亦盛矣。實則桃非惟美貌，古人且有食不以求美容者！

唐明皇曰：「不獨萱草忘憂，此花亦能銷恨。」又曰：「此花尤能助嬌態。」可云推崇備至矣！總之春光旖旎，花事繁縝，目寓心賞，堪稱美不勝收焉。



怎樣纔是一個現代的青年

中4乙 羅樂觀

時代的車輪不斷地推進，世界各國都互相爭雄，所以有人說現在是競爭時代，他們現在所競爭的對象是太空，因此亦有人說現在是太空時代。一切的火箭，人造衛星，太空船等日新月異，科學家們努力地工作，盡力為自己的國家爭光。

時代已經顯然地進步了，但是我們身為青年人能不能追上時代呢？青年時代是人生中的最寶貴的黃金時代，因此我們要珍惜這個時代。人生雖然只是短短幾十年的光景，但是想在晚年能夠舒適地過活，我們就一定要在青年時代下工夫，我們要趁在最好的環境，最好的時光做一個好的現代青年。

可是，做一個好的現代青年是要有條件的，因為有些人認為現代青年是穿奇形怪狀，花花綠綠的衣服，頭髮梳一個流行髮型，吸煙，飲酒，跳舞，唱流行歌等，就是追上時代的青年。其實，他們表面看來是追上時代；實際上，那些只能令人沉淪，決不是上太空時代的需要。

那麼，怎樣纔是一個現代青年呢？首先，我們要知道一個現代青年應具有的要素。

一、時代的思想：因為現在已經是二十世紀，一切的學說的發達，都提高了人生水準，所以我們身為青年人要知道世界文化變動，明乎此，再配合自己的意旨去做人做事，即是說，我們應有時代的思想，不能食古不化。

二、強健的體魄：有了時代的思想，就要培養強健的身體，有了強健的體魄，就不怕環境如何惡劣，我們都可以苦幹下去，只要我們做到「適者生存」這個地步，就不怕被時代所淘汰。

三、冷靜的頭腦：當我們遇到突然而來的困難，我們很容易被弄到頭腦混亂，不知不覺地做了錯事。但是現代的青年就應該有冷靜的頭腦，我們須要冷靜和鎮定，才可以應付難題的。

四、豐富的學識：因為世界一切的科學都進步，要知的事情亦都複雜得很，我們要有豐富的學識去了解在進步中的科學，才能追上時代。

五、精熟的技藝：精熟的技藝，是現代青年所須具備的，只要有一技特長，就不怕成為時代的渣滓。因為任何一個先進國家，亦需要專門

人才的。

我們如果具備以上的條件，就是一個現代的青年，也是一個良好之社會之份子，這樣做去才不至虛度了人生的寶貴時光，這樣才能追上時代。

最後，現代青年應該要注重內心的修養，而不必要去粉飾外表的虛偽。

畧談科學與人生

中2甲 羅順培

現在是二十世紀中葉，社會上一切都是科學發明的，回想在遠古時代，衣食住行的應用和設備，文化低落，現在社會不祇文化進步，且各種事業發達，社會繁榮，都市大廈林立，一切設備和工具都是電動化的，這些事物都是從科學上不斷的改良和發明的。所以說科學和人生有極大的關係是沒有錯的，因為沒有科學發明，人類文化自然不會進步。

上述的理論，我們可以拿出很多證據來支持。例如：在衣食住行來說，古時人類穿的是樹葉和獸皮，食的是果實和野獸的肉，住的是茅屋，交通上算牛馬，然而，現今的社會，穿的是各種各樣的衣服，食的是山珍海味，住的是高樓大廈，交通方面有最快捷的飛機，還有火車，巨型輪船等等。在戰爭方面，以前用的是刀槍劍斧，現在用的是槍，大炮，炸彈，更有威力甚大的核子武器。在醫學方面，以前算求神拜佛，對於病症全無應付辦法，現今醫學發達，甚至極危險的症疫也可妙手回春，更有各種醫學上的特殊設備，有無數醫院和醫生護士，還有現在強大的國家如美國，擁有雄壯的火箭，因此可以說我們終有一天可以征服宇宙的，在農業上，更有電動機器代替牛和人力。又如我們日常用的電話機和電報，可以和遙遠的朋友聯絡。現在我們聽的收音機和看的電視機，通過空中電波傳入我們眼內和耳朵內。這些一切一切都是科學的發明。總括來說，人類是要在科學上不斷進步，文化也自然不斷進步，所以我們要盡力去研究科學，更要創造多些科學上的發明，使這個世界成為一個燦爛的世界。



仁，義，孝悌說

中三丙 潘保民

孟子曰：「人之所以異於禽獸者，幾希。辨明於庶物，察於人倫。由仁義行，非行仁義也。」

仁也者，人也；合而言之道也。孔子曰：「克己復禮為『仁』。」我國古先聖皇，故能一匡天下，施仁政而已。天子不仁，不保四海，諸侯不仁，不保社稷。仁者，以其所愛，及其所不愛。堯，舜之仁，不偏愛人；愛人者，人恒愛之。故仁者，無敵於天下。仁之實，乃事親至孝。

不仁者，未能久處約，未能長處樂。

義

義者，宜也。孟子曰：「義，人之正路也。」君子喻於義，故以義為尚；小人喻於利，是以爲利是圖，而忘義也。吾輩讀聖賢書，應一本先哲之遺教，急人之難，濟人之困，雖獻生命而不顧，義之所尚也；非爲利也。敬長，義也，關雲長，義勇冠天下，敬兄如父，故能名留後世，萬人敬仰。孟子曰：「不義而富貴者，於我如浮雲。」諺語有曰：「錢財如糞土，仁義值千金。」生與義皆我所欲，若二者不可兼得，則捨生而取義也。

義，乃個人良心是非之標準，禮乃個人與社會相處之軌範。

孝悌

善事父母之謂孝；善事兄長之謂悌。孝與悌對象雖各異，然二者出發點相同。蓋孝悌皆出於恭敬之心。孝悌也者，皆仁之本也。吳起爲我國名將，母歿而不奔喪。曾子斥其爲禽獸。母親胎彌十月，痛楚自擇支

其子女偶然罹小疾，爲父母者皆憂鬱涕淚交頤。顧爲子女應承水承歡，和顏侍奉。

孟母三遷其居，斷機教子。君子賢其賢，而親其親。所謂平天下在治其國者：「上老老，而民興孝，上長長，而民興悌，上恤孤，而民不背。」

若人能行仁，義，禮，忠信及孝悌，便能修身，修身者，必能家齊，而後治國平天下。

根除要不得的劣性

中三丁 伍光華

社會愈混亂，人類生存便愈困難，心志也就愈加惶惑。尤其是現代的青年，正處在一個杞隱不安的環境中：一切醜惡向他們嘲諷，一切奸詐向他們欺侮，一切冷酷向他們戲弄，一切妖邪向他們誘惑；假如立足不定，便會陷入永劫不復的境地。故此要作好人，必須堅強地立定心志，與腳步，不但不向魔鬼低頭屈膝；而且要努力根除要不得的劣性，以建立起良好的人格。但是這談何容易呢！我們必須齊心協力，互勵互勉，以集體的力量抵抗毒素，才會有成功的可能。

青年是賦性活躍的，最具模倣性的，自然是堪作吸收外洋文化的先鋒。很容易染上了最濃厚的西洋色彩。由於認識淺薄，取舍失當，人家的精英學不來，糟粕却倣效得十足。於是一些男性便以異裝怪服爲時髦，愛長著聳起的頭髮，伸出額前，好像穿牙高領；衣服是花花綠綠，爭奇鬥艷；而那「臘腸褲」，更窄窄的緊貼著肉；加上襟頭插著手帕及梳子；手錶之外，還戴上銀色刻著名字的小牌子；指間套上「巨型」指環，就自我塑造成所謂阿飛型的學生風格。

在教室裏，雖然老師在講壇上耳提面命地促他們反省，循循善誘，都沒有半分能打入他們麻木的耳朵。得閒，他們就低聲哼着流行的小曲，腦海裏想入非非，早已幻遊仙境去了。這一類青年過著奢靡荒唐腐化的生活，終日沉醉於享樂活動，無疑很容易就會變成了社會的敗類。現實是不能逃避的，放任下去，祇有自受惡果。所以身爲家長或是老師的，一定要想方法，除去他們的劣性，使他們恢復正常的青年學生生活。發揮自覺自動自發的精神，健康活潑，才能迎接大時代，適應社會的需求。否則他們又怎能生存呢？在不久的將來，下一代的盡成了城狐社鼠，又怎能負得起承先啓後的責任呢？

維多利亞女皇時代之香港貨幣觀

中四甲 謝國昌

(自一八三七年至一九零一年)

遠自一八四一年，英人佔領香港，那時候的貨幣，仍然採用中國清朝的龍銀，仙士和銅錢，及外來的銀幣(花邊)

不久，英人開始計劃為本港做銀幣。最先的模形有一兩及一元等。一兩的樣本採取銀製，正面用年青的女皇像，背面有香港一兩及英文「樣本」(TRIAL)一字。一圓的比較小一些，正面用「哥德式」女皇像，背面是香港一圓的中英文字。

到了一八六三年，香港首次發行銀幣。是在香港製造的。最初發行的計有一文、一仙及一毫三種。香港一文比較別緻，其大小有若現在的五仙。中間有一被四方圍住的圓孔，正面有皇冠、英文(H.K.1 MINT)及年份，背面是香港一文四字。是用青銅製成。一仙大小有若現在的一圓，正面是採取「哥的」式的女王像，背面有香港一仙的中英文及年份，為舊頭一仙。一毫的有若中國紋銀七分二，是採取「哥德式」女皇像，背面大小有香港一毫等字。

一八六六年，政府又發行了伍仙，二毫，半圓及一圓等四種新幣。全部都採用年青的女皇像。半圓及一圓的背面有東方式的花紋環繞着銀碼和年份。

到了一八七七年，政府又發行了一種新一仙，稱為「新頭」一仙，大小和「舊頭」一樣。但是皇冠比較長一些，英文字母較少，皇后像背後有頭髮垂下，身上衣袍的花紋較為朦朧。以後的一仙皆取此模製成。一八九〇年，政府又發行了一種新的半圓，和一八六六年的不同，兩面沒有花紋。以前的是英文環繞中文銀碼，新的是中文環繞英文(50¢)伍毫等字。到了一八九一年，又有另一種新半圓，這種比較大一些，而薄一些。和有一小H字在女皇像下面。

一八九五年，政府發行了英國貿易銀元來代替了以前的一圓。這種新一圓正面有一古代軍人像，背面有花紋，中文和馬來文銀碼。查初期的香港銀幣皆在香港製造，但後來，製銀的機器賣了給日本。於是乃改由英國製造。無記號的由倫敦造幣廠(LONDON MINT)造幣廠製成(KINGS NORTON MINT)。直至現在，香港銀幣皆由

英國代造(HEATON MINT BIRMINGHAM)。

總括來說，英維多利亞女皇時代所發行的銀幣款式，於香港的銀幣歷史，可以算為最多款式，由一文錢至一兩，共有七種銀碼。各種不同的，不下一百五十五種之多。這時期的銀幣皆美觀可觀，圖案及設計皆為美術佳作。尤其是「哥德式」的模形，是世界上銀幣中不可多得的美術作品。

它的雕刻

是相當精

細的。若

拿以前的

和現在的

貨幣比較

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維多利亞

女皇時代

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以稱為香

港銀幣之

冠。



人不學不知理說

中五 孫 錄

人類寄跡在這個世界上，並不單只在生活圈子裏過一輩子便了事，而是要面對現實，以求生存。在現實方面，人，一定要求學才能明白道理或理論，這樣的生活才算是有意義的。我記得亞里士多德曾說過：「人類所需之智力有三：理論之知識，實用的知識和鑑別的知識。」他的哲學道理是非常合邏輯的，正如一個人在出生的那一剎間，他就開始覺得這個世界有許多新奇的事物要等着他去學，去求知，如行路，吃飯等等，當他在少年時，他就要去學習知識和做人的道理，直至成年後，他一樣要去學習工作等，那麼「學無止境」是非常對的。為什麼人們一定要學呢？那就是想明白道理，假如人們生活在一個明白道理的情形下，那麼，人底人命就覺得有更大的意義。

學習的主要目的，就是求知識；而讀書也是求知識；我們進學校唸書，就是為明理，而明理，就是為做人，這樣高深的學理，只要我們去學習和研究，就一定會明瞭到的，但我們學習的態度又怎麼樣呢？曾國藩說得好：「讀書和學習，第一要有志，第二要有識，第三要有恒。」有了志，識，恒這三樣先決條件，那麼，我們想學什麼也不怕有什麼困難，正是「世上無難事，只怕人心自不堅」，就是這條道理。學習有著廣泛的意義，無論在社會上和學校裏，我們應抱着為明理而學；但是在另一方面，許多人誤會學是為自己本身的利益，那就是錯的；我們學來的道理，除了明白它外，還要貢獻給社會和下一代才對。「古之學者為己，今之學者為人」，這是孔子教訓我們的，表示任何事只須去學，明白道理後，便是充實自己的學問。

陳白沙曾警告我們說：「疑者，覺悟之機，知其可疑而思向焉，其悟自不大遠矣。若徒以幻想曉得，而不知學，是大無益之事。」這也殊非為學之道。更有些人自詡為有充份的知識和明白道理，其實他們是絕非知識和明理之人，我們應該要「學而時習之」，這樣才把學得的有所發揮，假如不是的話，那就是等於白費了。

我們立身以力學為先，而力學就得從讀書起，而讀書和為學就有利益而無損害。讀書一卷在手，或學習某一件事物，則那卷書或那樣事物一定是清楚明瞭，這些得益的條件就是從學習做起。努力去學習，無論在課本，事物或經驗裏學得的，就能達到明理的地步，徹底的說：人不知理；反之，學就在明理。

讀書的樂趣

中四丙 蘆德季

會考期近了，不少的青年學生都已準備好了會考的功課，但也有不少正在加緊溫習，晝夜不眠，有如戰國蘇秦的讀書沉毅，頭懸樑，錐刺股。弄到神經緊張；他們常常會對人說：「讀書真是一件苦事啊！」

既然他們說讀書是苦事，他們定必受過讀書之苦了，但為何人人都到學校讀書呢？古往今來為何有這麼多儒林，學子呢？深思之下，恍然自悟，讀書必有其中的樂趣，始能吸引他們醉心的，究竟這是甚麼樂趣呢？

「書中自有黃金屋，書中自有千鍾粟，書中自有顏如玉。」這些句子都是古人說讀了書會得到的享受。

現在我們讀書，也有我們目前的享受，每天都受到別人的重視。亦有將來的享受，他日揚名聲，顯父母，不愁不得盡情享受呀！

但是在享受的環境下讀書，我們是不能夠領略到讀書的趣味的。因為在這情形下，我們的精神不能灌注於讀書一方面去；既然受著物質的煩擾，那麼書中的玄妙，當然不能傳入了腦中，這樣可樂之有呢？

祇有靜心屏息，纔能讀書。古人的讀書，多到廟宇去，因廟宇多在深山窮谷之處，那裏的環境當然幽靜，所學當然容易領略，書中的奧妙能容易吸收。

除此之外，要想得到讀書的樂趣，當然要嘗讀書之苦；例如練習數學，必先要苦思一回，纔能得到答案，得到了答案之後，內心裏當然喜悅，因為一回的辛苦，所得到的報酬，使腦海裏緊張的神經，豁然解放，自然就會精神暢快，樂趣無窮。

而且讀書的樂趣就在明理。

○從書本中，我們可以得到智慧。靠著我們的智識，我們便能明是非，辨曲直，知善惡；我們便能分辨甚麼是優，甚麼是劣？那時便會覺得自己的才能，知道別人的醜惡，如何去挽救那些醜惡的人？

故此，明理就是讀書的樂趣，而尤以苦中得來的為最寶貴，不能說讀書是一件苦事。



秋韻

中五乙 黃宇華

十月。碧雲中，雁兒們嘹亮地唱着美麗的詩聲。
十月。西風滑過藍藍微韻的湖面。

它靜靜欣賞蘆荻美妙的曼舞：翹起足來，擺着纖腰，幌着身子的，正在沉吟而輕歌或低唱。看那湖心倒影，再也分不清那是白雲悠閒的蹤跡，抑或是蘆花婀娜的舞姿。偏是桐葉太惡作劇了，它不該掀起圈圈漪漣，一片一片的落葉，把和諧的湖面摔得碎碎，把倒影也摔得碎碎。

拂過廣闊的原野，看綠葉的野菊花托着嫩黃的風景在搖曳。穿過密密的竹林，聽那遏制不住的歡樂底呼嘯。翻過縱橫的阡陌；和煦的陽光下，農夫們閃耀着快慰的面孔，在金黃的稻浪中浮沉着。他們握着鐮刀，一邊收割，一邊哼着輕鬆的調子，我曾漫步到山林去：楓樹泛着淺醉的嫣紅，在南國小小的幽徑上，給詩人們平鋪上遍野瑰麗的彤黃；葉子漫天飛舞，宛似浮金片片。夕陽西下，虹光直把天際，山巒，碧水鏡上一層迷人的彩霞，平添不少美麗的秋色。偶然山風送來古刹的晚鐘聲，古意盎然，超凡脫俗，令人飄飄然有仙逸之感。

吟行在桂花香氣的清幽中，看那桂樹梢頭斜臥着的一彎眉月，正俏皮地向人抿着嘴的淺笑，直教星兒們瞪着眼發怔。曠野草叢裏：唧唧的虫鳴，洋溢在寧謐的大氣中，輕奏着輕快的圓舞曲。凝眸那遙遠的藍空，彷彿見到無數螢火虫兒在上下左右、自由自在的飛翔。淺水蘆灘，偶然傳來一聲漁唱，清遠澹絕。

在月明之夜，踏着滿途霜白，窮山之巔而止，兀然小立，秋風送懷，極目天地之大，江河之濶，胸襟爲之豁然開朗；或泛一葉扁舟於中流，夜色蒼茫，萬籟寥寂，清幽永寄，對月舉杯，酣然微醺，神怡心曠，其樂何極。或在微風細雨之夜，傾聽淅淅瀝瀝，傾聽那芭蕉的心聲，在屋簷下，在僧舍內，在幽篁中。

又當大地之晨，隱藏在東方山屏後的太陽，出其不意的忽然躍起高高，然後伸出長長而又溫柔的手，撫觸一張驚愕了宿鳥的面龐。森林裏，葉子面上的露珠給晨光吻上了，炫耀五彩的晶瑩。梧桐葉兒給潺潺的流水逗得怦然心動，遂辭別枝頭，踏着輕快的旋步，跑到溪水淺波中嬉戲，與同伴們你追我逐。嬌艷的黃花給綴上溪流的襟頭，在悅耳的韻聲中，隨着溪水遨游去了。不時雁兒清脆的呼叫，繁縝遊在白雲深處，像在歌頌秋天的寧謐和諧，歌頌秋景的如詩如畫。

歸帆

中四甲 余社康

斜陽晚照碧波間，
點點輕舟飽夕帆，
唱和漁歌歸棹急，
悠然風送鯉魚灣。



編者前言

學校的最大目的，是培養品格和智力，以擴展獲得身心健全的門徑，希望能夠跟學問配合起來，一如讚美詩作者大衛王所說：「尋求智慧吧！有了智慧就會獲得學問。」這就是教育的真諦。而教育有廣狹二義，就廣義言，凡利用自然發展，社會環境等，以培養才能，增長知識，皆可稱為教育。就狹義言，是將人類經驗之積累，加以淘汰選擇，去蕪存菁，創立學校，用以陶冶青年德性氣質而教育之。是以，學校之設立，非僅為知識傳授，道德與宗教方面的教育，尤屬重要，蓋道德的建立，是提供一個行為的標準，宗教的傳播，是給予生命的真義，它更使你明瞭你在生活中，所做諸般活動及努力，究竟是為了什麼？」孟子說：「非天之降才爾殊也，其所以陷溺其心者然也」可畧表其意。

學校生活，畢竟是一個踏出學校大門的學生所最懷戀的鴻爪，本刊之編纂，除負有促進學校與家長間瞭解共同合作的使命外，更希望它能成為各同學在校歡樂時光的總紀錄。從這本小冊子，你的一顰一笑，難忘的友誼，及親切的情感，瀝瀝如在眼前，亦快事也。是為序。

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